The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

LUTZ & JORDAN, *Editors and Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1870. VOL. 43: NO 2.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

ALEX. KING, JR., *ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,* BEDFORD, PA., All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)

☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. R. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR, *ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.*

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN, WOODBERRY, PA., SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE, DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford April 1, '69.

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.

All operations pertaining to *Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry* performed with care and WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

W. M. LLOYD BANKER.

Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE bought and sold.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions always on hand.

Accounts of Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and all other solicited.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. Jan. 7, '70.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON, EXCHANGE HOTEL, 31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

Mrs. V. B. TATE has enlarged her residence on Juliana street for the purpose of taking boarders —weekly or yearly. 3dec4t

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

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ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

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NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—From the days of William Penn, the great and pious founder of our Commonwealth, it has been the universal custom of my predecessors, when making their annual communications to the General Assembly, to acknowledge their gratitude to and dependence upon the Great Lawgiver of the Universe. In imitation of thier noble example, let us earnestly invoke His blessing and guidance in our efforts to perform the great work of legislation now before us, in such manner as to meet His approbation, as well as that of our common constituents.

In transmitting to you the seventy-ninth annual message since the organization of the present state government, it affords me the highest gratification to congratulate you and our fellow-citizens generally on their enjoying, to an unusual degree, the blessings of health and unstinted prosperity; and that our principles and institutions—the pride and boast of every true hearted patriot—although tried again in the crucible of a heated political contest, the heavings of popular passion, and the collusion of parties, from which we have just emerged, remain unimpaired and vital in every part.

Under such auspicious circumstances you have assembled, for the purpose of discharging the important duties, and assuming the special responsibilities which devolve upon you. It is extremely difficult; even with the greatest caution in your deliberations, to enact laws that will fully meet the expectations and approbation of all the people; but much of this difficulty may be overcome by avoiding legislation for personal and special interests and not being unmindful of the magnitude of the interests of the State, and of its rapidly advancing population, wealth and influence to destinies beyond the reach of human vision. A nobler heritage was never given to man than that which we possess geographically and politically of the greatest importance, an area of more than forty four thousand square miles; diversified with mountains, valleys, plains, rivers; mountains covered with majestic forests of valuable timber of almost every variety; plains dotted with comfortable homesteads, and presenting well cultivated farms and luxuriant fields marked by the advancement of agriculture—the parent, supporter and stimulator of every species of industry, exchange and commerce; hills and valleys with teeming mines of all the varieties of coal, iron, oil, salt and other minerals; with farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, woolgrowers, coal and iron miners, oil producers, and merchants full of activity and confidence; with thousands of miles of railroads and canals to transfer vast products to market, and accommodate the travel of four millions of happy and properous people. Nor should we be forgetful of education in all its branches, of the public charities, prisons, reformatories, the collection of properly imposed taxes the speedy reduction of the State debt, the preservation of order, and the more certain protection of life, business and property. All these interests and perhaps others of equal importance, demand legislation of the most enlightened, liberal and comprehensive character.

In conformity to the requirements of the Constitution, I proceed to invite your attention to such measures as are deemed necessary for your consideration, and to assure you of my willingness to share with you the anxieties and responsibilities of all legislation calculated to advance the prosperity of the people and the best interests of the Commonwealth.

Finances.

From the reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, the following statement has been carefully prepared, and exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1869:

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury, Nov 30, 1869		$1,012,925 37
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1869		5,241,711 28
Total in the Treasury during the year ending Nov. 30, 1869		6,254,636 65
Disbursements.		
Ordinary expenses paid during the year ending Nov. 30 1869	$2,485,114 27	
Loans, &c redeemed at Treasury	109,644 09	
Loans redeemed by the Comissioners of the Sinking Fund	362,762 09	
Int'st paid at Treas'y	170,665 74	
Interest paid by Commissioners of Sinking Fund	1,725,587 97	
		4,853,774 16
Balance in Treasury, Nov 30 1869		1,400,862 49

It will be observed from the above, that part of the loans and part of the interest are paid at the Treasury, and part of both by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This produces a complication of accounts; which in order to avoid, and to simplify the financial statement, I recommend that authority be given by law to charge the Commissioners with the whole amount of the State debt, and also with all the money applicable to the payment thereof, and that they alone be credited with all payments on both principal and interest of State debt.

Public Debt.

The following is a statement showing the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, on November 30, 1869:

Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent. loans	$25,311,180 09	
5 per cent. loans	7,277,384 38	
4½ per cent. loans	112,000 00	
		$32,700,564 38
Unfunded debt, viz.:		
Relief notes in circulation	$96,397 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,686 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditor's certificates	44 67	
		113,976 57
Amount of public debt, Nov 30, '69		32,814,540 95
The public debt Nov. 1868		33,286,947 13
Deduct the amount redeemed at the Treasury, during the year ending Nov 30, 1869, viz:		
5 per cent loans	$472,387 18	
Relief notes cancelled	19 60	
		472,406 18
Public debt Nov. 30, 1869 as above.		32,814,540 95

Reduction of the Public Debt.

At the commencement of the present administration in January, 1867, the total outstanding indebtedness of the State was *thirty-seven million, seven hundred and four thousand, four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents.* Since then, and up to November 30, 1869, the sum of *four million, eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand, eight hundred and sixty eight dollars and eighty-two cents* have been paid, and at five per cent., the sum of $244,493 44, in interest, is annually saved to the Commonwealth. Consequently, the total amount of indebtedness of the Commonwealth on November 30, 1869, was *thirty-two million, eight hundred and fourteen thousand, five hundred and forty dollars and ninety five cents.*

The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1869, amounts to *four hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and six dollars and eighteen cents.*

Assets in Sinking Fund.

The assets remaning in the Sinking Fund are as follows, viz.—Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, six million, three hundred thousand dollars. Agreeably to an act dated March 30, 1869, the Sinking Fund Commissioners delivered all the obligations of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, being third mortgage bonds, to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and received therefor thirty five second mortgage bonds of one hundred thousand dollars each, making in all three million, five hundred thousand dollars, executed by the said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company payable to the Commonwealth as follows, viz:

The principal of one of said bonds ($100,000) shall be payable each and every year beginning January 1, 1875, and so continuing annually thereafter until the said sum of three million, five hundred thousand dollars shall be paid, with interest thereon from January 1, 1872.

The citizens of Pennsylvania have always borne taxation not only patiently but cheerfully, and they are still as willing as ever to contribute to the payment of all the obligations resting upon the State, but they expect their public servants who are intrusted with the management of their affairs, to act upon the most prudent and economical basis. In a word, they demand reform in the management of the financial affairs of the State, and, as far as possible, the retrenchment of all unnecessary expenditures.

On the 30th of January last, replying to a resolution of the Senate, I said:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through the Clerk of your Honoroble body, a copy of the following resolution, passed on the 12th inst., to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to submit some plan to the Senate to secure the State from loss by the accumulation of large amounts of surplus funds in the Treasury.

"In reply, I beg leave to direct your attention to my message of January 8, 1868, in which I say, 'the balance now in the Treasury might be rendered productive by being invested in the bonds of the State, bearing six per cent. interest;' and to the message of January 6, 1869, where I remark, 'whenever there may be surplus funds in the Treasury, they can with safety and benefit to the State, be employed in the purchase of its outstanding bonds, and in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their maturity.

Since making these suggestions, and maturely deliberating upon the subject, I have seen no reason to change my mind in relation thereto; and now submit the same plan, more specifically set forth, based upon the following statement of the loans of the Commonwealth, viz:

Amount of coverdue, loans including bank charter loans and relief notes unredeemed		$ 369 482 25
Am't payable in '87 1870, in 5 p. ct.		1,483,813 65
do. 1871	do. 6 do.	2,820,750 00
do. 1872	do. 6 do.	4,907,150 00
do. 1872	do. 5 do.	92,850 00
do. 18 7	do. 6 do.	7,9 2,600 00
do. 1877	do. 5 do.	3,934,400 00
do. 1878	do. 5 do.	321,000 00
do. 1879	do. 6 do.	400,000 00
do. 1882	do. 6 do.	9 273,050 00
do. 1882	do. 5 do.	1,185,950 00
do. 1882	do. 4½ do.	112,000 00
Amount of loans		32,810,047 90

To the liquidation of these loans the surplus funds in the Treasury could, with great propriety, be applied. This indebtedness is held in bonds bearing interest; and it will readily be perceived that this interest will be saved to the State upon whatever amount of these bonds may be redeemed, and the State be saved from all risks of loss by the accumulation of large amounts of surplus funds in the Treasury.

A few illustrations will show the beneficial workings of this plan. At the termination of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, there was an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $1,012,915.38. If the suggestions heretofore made had been carried out, by the investment of one million of dollars, at that time, in the five per cent. bonds that will fall due July 1, 1870, and which I am credibly informed could then have been purchased at something less than their par value, the interest on the same, from November 30, 1868, to July 1, 1869, would be seventy-nine thousand, one hundred and sixty seven dollars and sixty-seven cents, which has been lost to the State. Again, on the 30th of November, 1869, there was in the Treasury an unexpended balance of $1,400,862.49. If one million, four hundred thousand dollars of this sum had been invested in the same kind of bonds at par, on the 1st day of December, 1869, the interest for the seven remaining months, ending July 1, 1870, would be $40,833.35, but which, in consequence of non-conformity to this plan, will be lost to the Commonwealth. I cannot reiterate too strongly my recommendations on this subject, and would, therefore, recommend that a law be passed making it the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to invest all surplus funds as rapidly as they accrue in the Treasury, in the purchase of the bonds of the Commonwealth next falling due.

I beg, once more, to remind the Legislature that the salary of the State Treasurer should at least be equal to that of the Governor. It is only seventeen hundred dollars, a sum entirely insufficient to command the services of any responsible man, who is required to furnish a bond with good and approved sureties, for eighty thousand dollars, and to run the risk of handling at least five or six million of dollars per annum, without the unlawful use of the State funds, and subsidies from sources that dare not be revealed to the public because they are positively prohibited by law, under penalties of no ordinary magnitude. Yet there are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantages to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer, unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful scramble, and for the political and moral debauchery which the people of this State seem to be doomed annually to witness, in the election of that officer; and because of the disgrace it brings upon their representatives, the people hang their heads in indignation and shame. Then, in the name of the good people of Pennsylvania; I call upon the members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, to rise above the murkyness of the polluted atmosphere of the past, to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism, and purify the election of Treasurer as well as that of every other officer with in this Commonwealth, and punish every one who tampers with the purity of elections, whatever may be his position or pretensions. And then every one who shall have performed his whole duty to sustain the true interests of the State and to maintain the high dignity of her character, may return unpolluted and with a clear conscience to his constituents, who will receive him with open arms, and with the joyful exclamation of "well done good and faithful servant."

Liberal appropriations are made annually to our penitentiaries, lunatic asylums, and other charitable and beneficial institutions, without requiring from those who receive and disburse the money any satisfactory evidence that it has been faithfully applied to the objects intended. This is wrong, and should be corrected without delay. All officers of the State who receive public moneys, not excepting the Governor are required by law and usage to settle their accounts, on proper vouchers, in the Auditor General's office. This is right; and there is no good reason why the same accountability should not be enforced against all those who receive annually such large sums of money from the bounty of the Commonwealth. I, therefore, recommend that a law be passed requiring all persons who receive and disburse State appropriations, to take proper vouchers for all moneys so expended by them, and to make quarterly settlements of the same in the Auditor General's office. This is important, not only to protect the interests of the State, but also the good name of those who receive and disburse the money, and of the members of the Legislature through whose influence the appropriations are represented to be procured.

For many years the general appropriation bills have been signed on the day of the adjournment of the Legislature and I here repeat my suggestions of last year on this subject. "The Governor has been forced either to sign the bills without proper investigation, notwithstanding any objections he may have; suspend the means to defray the operations of the government for the ensuing year; or call an extra session of the Legislature. It is therefore earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable the Governor to give it that thorough examination its importance demands."

Common Schools.

The peculiar interest which is always manifested by the people in the subject of education, is an inducement to lay before you, more at length than would otherwise be done, the principal statistics of the system drawn from the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

There are within the State 1,971 school districts; 13,936 schools; 2,445 graded schools; 12,900 school directors; 76 superintendents; 17,142 teachers, and 815,753 pupils. The average cost of tuition for each pupil is ninty-seven cents per month. The whole cost of tuition for the year is $3,560,704.26. Total cost including expenditures of all kinds during the year, $6,986,148.92. Estimated value of school property $14,015,632.

Notwithstanding the fact that our school law was made general in the year 1848, it is remarkable that there still remain five districts within the State which have not yet conformed thereto. Hopes are entertained that four of these will soon accept the conditions of the law, and the remaining one, known as the Harmony District, under the control of the "Economites," having a good school of its own, will probably not adopt the public school system so long as the present organization of that society exists. It is, therefore, a subject worthy of hearty congratulation that our school system has been so universally adopted by the voluntary consent and general acquiescence of the people.

As important auxillaries to our common schools, the Normal schools are entitled to assume the front rank.—Their flourishing condiiion may be understood from the following statistics: The whole number of students that have attended the four Normal schools is 10,237, of whom 321 have graduated. During the past year there were in these institutions 76 teachers, and 4,178 students. Since my last annual communication, a State Normal school has been fully established and recognized at Bloomsburg, Columbia county. Its buildings are of the most finished and substantial character, and it commences its career under the most auspicious circumstances. Another is now in a state of preparation at California, Washington county, and will probably be completed during the current year.

Your attention is again invited to the fact that there are about seventy-five thousand children in the State that do not attend schools of any description, and who are permitted to grow up in ignorance and without employment, and, in many instances, from lack of industrial and educational training become not only the votaries of vice, but a prolific source from which the inmates of our prisons and penitentiaries are supplied.

The number of children throughout the State attending private schools, is estimated at eighty-five thousand.

The aggregate of the educational condition of the children of the Commonwealth, may be thus stated:

Attending the public schools	815,753
Attending private schools	85,000
Not attending schools of any kind	75 000
Whole number of children	975,753

The subject of non-attendance by so large a portion of children, is specially and most earnestly commended to your consideration. It is true economy on the part of the State, if possible, to save these children from ignorance, vagrancy and crime. To neglect them would be inexcusable, if not criminal. Doubtless in your assembled wisdom you will be able to devise some effectual mode by which this evil can be remedied.

Many of the recommendations contained in the report of the Superintendent are of the utmost importance, and eminently deserving of serious attention and legislative action. The facts above set forth illustrate most forcibly the practical value of our most admirable common school system, and bear testimony that cannot be misunderstood, to the wisdom and liberality by which it has been conceived and so successfully carried into effect.

Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

Attention is invited to the report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orhpans' Schools, for the year ending May 31, 1869, in which is exhibited their condition, circumstances and expenditures.

The whole number of children admitted into these schools from their origin to the 31st day of May, 1869, is four thousand five, hundred and nine; of whom three hundred and seven have been discharged on order, five hundred and eighteen on age, and fifty-three have died; making a total of eight hundred and seventy-eight, which left three thousand, six hundred and thirty-one in the schools at the end of the year. Up to May 31, 1869, the number of discharges from the schools have exceeded former estimates by one hundred and seventy-five. The number of applications for admission on file and not acted on, was seven hundred and one; some from every county in the State except six.

The sanitary condition of the children in these schools has been remarkably good. And from the foregoing statement it appears that during the four years in which they have been in operation, the whole number of deaths has been less than one-third of one per cent. per annum.

The entire cost for maintenance, education, clothing and general expenses, for the year ending May 31, 1869, differs but little from the original estimate of the Superintendent, and

Amounts to	$500,971 62
To pay which there was an unexpended balance of	$4 004 74
Appropriated April 11, '68	400 000 00
Appropriated March 13, '69	50,000 00
	456,004 74
Balance unprovided for	44,966 88

For which sum there should be a special appropriation without delay, to meet the pressing wants of the teachers of the different institutions, who have been already compelled to await its payment for more than seven months.

In his last annual report, the Superintendent estimated the expenses for the current year terminating May 31, 1870, at $494,700. The sum appropriated for that year, by act of April 16, 1869, was $450,000. As the Superintendent reports the expenses will not materially vary from his estimate, there will therefore be a deficit of $44,700 for the current year, to be provided for during the present session.

For the maintenance of these schools during the year ending May 31, 1871, it is estimated that $534,500 will be required. Which sum I recommend to be appropriated, with the positive understanding that the expenditures shall not exceed that amount.

We are admonished by the rapid expansion of the system, and by the constantly increasing desire to obtain admission in these schools, that some definite limit should be determined upon by law. It is therefore recommended that the indigent children of Pennsylvania soldiers, who served in Pennsylvania regiments, and who died prior to Jan. 1, 1866, from wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the United States during the late war, shall be hereafter admitted, and none others.

With unsparing patience, well considered measures, and earnestness of purpose, many defects have been eradicated, and the schools have been advanced to a more perfect and efficient system than that by which they were at first characterized, and elevated to a condition not second to any similar institutions in the country. This humane and philanthropic service is being performed by intelligent officers and faithful teachers, which will be more fully shown by their reports, communicated for the information of the Legislature.

The establishment of these institutions, where the destitute orphan children of the soldiers who lost their lives in the suppression of the late rebellion, are fed, clothed and educated at the public expense, continues to command the cordial support, approval and encouragement of our citizens, and tends to elevate, everywhere, the reputation of Pennsylvania, (the first State to establish such schools,) to the highest degree, for her justice, patriotism and philanthropy.

Most heartily have the people endorsed the past action of their representatives in relation to these schools, and there exists not a single doubt but that they will most cordially approve all necessary appropriations for the continuance of the support, education and guardianship of these adopted children of the Commonwealth. To the honor, State pride and humanity of the Legislature is confided the guarding and maintaining of these sacred interests, and in the faithful discharge of this noble duty, you shall receive from me a special and zealous concurrence.

Agricultural College.

The establishment of this college was undoubtedly intended as a progressive movement, and under the impression that it would contribute much to the easy acquisition of a combined knowledge of agriculture, science and literature, and to promote the practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits of life. It has been fostered by the most liberal legislation and is endowed with the sum of $381,500, invested in United States and Pennsylvania bonds, yielding an aggregate interest this year of $25,551 90, which has been paid to the trustees of the institution. Thus far the most satisfactory results from the workings of the college have not been realized. But it is now under the direction of a president and six professors. It receives for its pupils only males over the age of fifteen years, qualified for admission by a good common school education.—There are in at present forty-five students, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase in number. Tuition, board and the ordinary necessaries of life, are there furnished at a less rate than is generally demanded for boarding alone, thus affording an extraordinary opportunity to the youth of the country to acquire an accomplished education with comparatively small expenditures. Under these circumstances the college deserves the indulgent sympathy and support of the people.

Three experimental farms are connected with the college, purchased at an aggregate cost of $43,886 50. One is located at the college, one in Indiana county, and one in Chester county.—Operations have been commenced upon them under the prescribed programme of a series of experiments with promises of complete success; the results of which are to be reported annually to the Legislature by the Professor of Agriculture. It is confidently expected that the record of these experimental results will prove highly interesting, and greatly beneficial to the community.

Military.

The military department is one of importance to the honorable history of the Commonwealth, and to that of her citizens individually. It is the custodian of all the military records of the State, embracing that of every officer and private soldier, and the history of every military transaction performed by the State for the suppression of the rebellion. It has also in its custody all the regimental, State and National flags borne by our soldiers, and many trophies of war won by their valor on the field. All of which should be systematically and carefully preserved and perpetuated.

During the last three years all the staff officers rendered necessary by the war, and the different offices established for the convenience of the soldiers, have been discontinued, and the duties performed by them, as well as official books and papers, have been transferred to the Adjutant General's department. He is, therefore, the only military officer remaining, to whom recourse is constantly had for statistics and information, not only by the soldiers, and their relatives and attorneys, but by other States and by the War Department at Washington. All these circumstances, connected with the present flourishing condition of the volunteer militia in the State, induce me to request the continuance of legislative favor for the Adjutant General's department, and that it may be generously supplied with such appropriations as have been requested by the Adjutant General for that office.

An unusual martial activity prevails throughout the State, but more particularly in Philadelphia. The encouragement which has been afforded to the uniformed militia has been responded to with alacrity, and is exhibited as follows: In 1866, there were eight volunteer companies; in 1867, thirty-eight; in 1868, sixty seven, and in 1869, one hundred and eighty four. No less than one hundred and seven companies were organized during the year ending November 30, 1869, of which fifty six are in Philadelphia, and fifty one in other parts of the State.

This is a small but efficient and well equipped force, which, in case of riot, rebellion, or other public danger, would be ready at once to imperil itself for the enforcement of the laws, and the protection of the lives and property of the citizens. It is, therefore, desirable that the Legislature should give the volunteers such practical aid as would, in some degree, compensate them for the time and money expended to maintain their organizations, in which the people are as much interested as the volunteers themselves.

The report of the Adjutant General will be found a very interesting document, containing much valuable information and many important suggestions. A careful perusal of its contents and such action thereon, as seems to be demanded by their importance, is recommended. Gen. D. B. M'Creary has been elected to membership in one of your honorable bodies, and with his last report he closed his career as Adjutant General. In losing his valuable services from a position he has so ably filled for more than two years, the hope is indulged that the department will gain an intelligent and devoted friend and an able and efficient advocate in the halls of legislation.

Military History.

The report of the State Historian is deserving of your careful attention. In it you will find a detailed account of the operations of his department from its commencement to the present time. The work entrusted to his care is one of no ordinary character and responsibility, requiring talents of a high order, patient industry, careful research, and unbiased judgment. The labor to be performed is immense, and can only be properly appreciated by those fully acquainted with its magnitude. It embraces a faithful account of all the organizations of Pennsylvania troops during the war of the rebellion; the collection and adjustment, in a comprehensive form of each military organization, and an unprejudiced description of all military transactions of importance, so far as the volunteers of this State are concerned, in the camp and in the field, throughout the most terrific conflict of arms that has ever occurred in the history of the world.—The propriety of such a work must be apparent to every intelligent citizen of the Commonwealth. Certainly it is due to the citizen soldiers, who offered their lives in the defence of their country, that their names should, at least, receive a place in the archives of the State, toward whose honor and glory their gallant deeds have so largely contributed.

The work of the Historian, when completed, will embrace four large octavo volumes, in which the name of every Pennsylvania volunteer will have its appropriate place. Two of these volumes are already completed, in a manner highly creditable to the Commonwealth. The third is rapidly progressing, and with a generous appropriation on the part of your honorable body the entire history will be executed, if not before, soon after the close of the present year. Most other States are publishing histories similar to this, and it is due to the importance of the subject, and to the credit of the State, that Pennsylvania should not be behind in this patriotic undertaking.

Home for Disabled Soldiers.

There is, probably, no State in the American Union that has contributed more liberally toward the support of charitable and benevolent institutions than that of Pennsylvania. The appropriations annually made for the benefit of the soldiers' orphans' schools, asylums for the deaf and dumb, blind and insane, and many similar worthy establishments in which the poor, helpless and otherwise friendless are cared and provided for, reflect great credit upon the Legislatures who have donated the requisite means for their support. But there is one other institution needed, and the claims for which are more strongly urged by every principle of humanity and patriotism, than any other now in existence, which has not yet received the attention its vast importance imperatively demands.—This is a home for the soldiers who have "borne the battle" in defence of the honor, integrity and perpetuity of the American Union. No men living have as powerful claims upon the generosity and nurturing care of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as those who, upon the battle field, fought to protect it from threatened devastation and destruction, and who in this patriotic service, endangered their lives, sacrificed their health, lost their limbs, and became enfeebled and disabled for life. And yet we daily see these men, (and who does not blush to see them?) to whom we owe the preservation of our government, the homes we enjoy, and almost everything we possess, hobbling about our streets upon crutches, with missing limbs, and otherwise so enfeebled as to be entirely unfitted for any remunerative employment, begging their bread from door to door or sitting upon the corners of the streets turning an organ for the few pennies the charitable passer by may feel disposed to bestow. Every one of these helpless men, whose patriotic devotion to his country has brought him to this deplorable condition, is a burning reproach to the State for whose welfare he has met the most serious and lamentable of all misfortunes. All of them appeal, by their wounds and destitution, to the people of the Commonwealth, for that care which, in such contingencies, was promised the soldier of the Union, his widow, and his orphan children. It is time that all such promises should be redeemed. The wounded and helpless soldiers have a claim upon the State which should not and cannot be ignored. And I do earnestly recommend in their name, and in their behalf, that measures be taken by your honorable body, to establish for them a home where they shall be amply provided with the necessary comforts of life, and no longer be compelled to be pensioners upon the scanty charity of the world. This a debt the State absolutely owes, and no time should be lost in its honorable liquidation.

Insurance Department.

In two former communicatoins your attention was called to the importance of establishing in the State an insurance department similar to those existing in other States. But the Legislature has thus far failed to give the subject that consideration which interests of such magnitude to the people seem to demand. Insurance departments in some of the States are regarded of paramount importance, as they effectually guard the interests of the insured, and through their healthy influence frauds and spurious companies, so common in Pennsylvania, are rendered almost impossible. The greatest benefits would certainly accrue both to the companies and policy holders as has already been demonstrated in the States of New York and Massachusetts, where the subject of insurance has received the most careful study and attention, and been reduced to a science which commands the approbation and confidence of all who seek its protection. The necessity for such a department, with full powers to organize and examine all insurance companies, is sanctioned by the wisdom of experience. And as I have heretofore remarked, the result of the protection thus afforded, is, that whilst foreign companies do immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confined within the State limits; and even here foreign companies maintain an ascendency. To this same defect is attributable the operations of the number of worthless companies that have suddenly sprung into existence without any solid basis, and as suddenly expired to the injury of those whose confidence they obtained, and to the dishonor of the Commonwealth.

In view of these facts, I earnestly repeat the recommendation made to the Legislature at its last session, that an insurance department be established, and a superintendent appointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over all insurance companies allowed to transact business within the State. The community is deeply interested in this matter, and demands legislative protection.

Our laws in relation to life insurance companies are defective and need revision and correction. Without the protection referred to these laws bear unequally upon our own and foreign companies. The latter, being protected by legislative enactment, are enabled to transact an immense amount of business within the limits of this Commonwealth, whilst our companies, having no such protection, can do but little in other States. The consequence is, that foreign companies can readily afford to pay a license of *five hundred dollars* to conduct their extensive operations in Pennsylvania, whilst our companies would be sorely oppressed by the imposition of the same license tax in States where their operations are exceedingly limited. And yet these other States have retaliated upon our license law, by adopting its provisions and demanding from our companies the same amount of license in each State that we demand of their companies in ours. This is not only oppressive to our own neglected companies, but it fails to furnish a just and equitable revenue from the various companies for the amount of business transacted. The tax should be made to bear equally upon all companies, whether home or foreign, and be adjusted proportionately to the extent of their several operations. This arrangement would be just to all—oppressive to none. The abolishment, therefore, of the license law, and the substitution in its place of a reasonable and equitable tax, would meet the approbation of all companies, in favor of equal and exact justice, whether belonging to this or any other State. At the same time it would insure a larger income to the Treasury. For instance, there are *thirty-seven* life insurance companies from other States doing business in Pennsylvania, who each pay a license of five hundred dollars, making the sum of eighteen thousand and five hundred dollars. Not one of the companies would object to paying an equal tax of say one half of one per cent upon the amount of their business. This, in the aggregate of the thirty-seven companies, is more than five millions of dollars, on which a tax of one-half of one per cent. would be twenty-five thousand dollars, increasing the revenue of the State from this source more than six thousand dollars, and at the same time equalizing the tax in accordance with the business done and profits received. An efficient law, establish

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1870.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

On our first page will be found the message in full. It is an able document and one that will meet the approval of all our people. The gratifying statement that in the three years of Geary's administration $4,889,862 82 of the State debt has been paid off and that in consequence $244,483,-44 of interest are as a consequence annually saved, will be welcome news to the taxpayers. The Governor reiterates the recommendation of last year's message in regard to the management of the finances, and shows that the neglect of the Legislature to act upon his suggestions has resulted in a loss of $120,000 already to the State. Upon the next subject, the Treasurer's salary and the disposition of the public funds, he says:

"I beg, once more, to remind the Legislature that the salary of the State Treasurer should at least be equal to that of the Governor. It is only seventeen hundred dollars, a sum entirely insufficient to command the services of any responsible man, who is required to furnish a bond with good and approved sureties, for eighty thousand dollars, and run the risk of handling at least five or six million of dollars per annum, without the unlawful use of the State funds, and subsidies from sources that dare not be revealed to the public, because they are positively prohibited by law, under penalties of no ordinary magnitude. Yet there are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantage to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer, unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful scramble, and for the political and moral debauchery which the people of this State seem to be doomed annually to witness, in the election of that officer; and because of the disgrace it brings upon their representative, the people hang their heads in indignation and shame. Then, in the name of the good people of Pennsylvania, I call upon the members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, to rise above the murkyness of the polluted atmosphere of the past, to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism, and purify the election of Treasurer as well as that of every other officer within this Commonwealth, and punish every one who tampers with the purity of elections, whatever may be his position or pretensions. And then every one who shall have performed his whole duty to sustain the true interests of the State and to maintain the high dignity of her character, may return unpolluted and with a clear conscience to his constituents."

This coupled with the recommendation to pass a law making it the duty of the Commissioners of the *Sinking Fund* to invest all surplus funds as rapidly as they accrue in the purchase of the bonds of the Commonwealth next falling due, we hope will receive the prompt attention of the Legislature. Among the recommendations of the Governor none will meet more sympathy and public approval than that to provide a Home for Disabled Soldiers. The soldiers' orphans are liberally provided for and our disabled veterans should not be forgotten or neglected. The establishment of an Insurance Department is also very properly recommended as a proper and necessary protection to our own insurance companies and an inducement to capital to locate within the State. A large number of other important matters are discussed and various judicious recommendations made in regard to them, that cannot fail to meet the public approval. A judicious and firm stand is taken in reference to the protective policy, which we hope to see the Legislature second by appropriate action. A good word is spoken for struggling Cuba, and sound and sensible views are expressed on the currency question. Altogether the message is one that will meet with public favor and approval. We hope to see its many valuable suggestions followed up by appropriate legislation. The party can in no way better recommend itself to public favor and support in future, for the message but reflects the true sentiments of the Republican party and of the great mass of the people of the State.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The movement for the abolition of this abuse is fast assuming shape and seems likely to result in complete success during the present session of Congress. Senator Stewart introduced the following bill on Monday last in the Senate.

Be it enacted, &c., That the franking privilege is hereby abolished, and the Postmaster General is authorized, after advertising as in other cases, to contract with the lowest responsible bidders for the construction of telegraph lines over the principal mail routes of the United States, and to establish a postal telegraph system in connection with the Post Office Department, and he shall regulate the charges upon telegraphing so that the revenues of the system shall, as nearly as possible, equal the current expenses for operating the same, and the construction account shall, in no year, exceed the charge upon the department of the franking privilege for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869."

We sincerely hope the bill will pass as it is, without change. Senator Stewart could not desire a more creditable record that of having at one blow, abolished the greatest abuse and the greatest monopoly in the country. The Telegraph Monopoly has come to be an intolerable tyranny and deserves to be abolished along with the franking abuse and it is highly appropriate that the saving by the abolition of the one should be made to work our delivery from the tyranny of the other.

THE reduction of the national debt during December amounts to $4,817,781 92. This is the best evidence of the good management of our finances that can possibly be produced. The steady and rapid diminution of the public debt under Grant's administration, has restored public confidence and with it the public credit, and has paved the way for a still more rapid discharge of our liabilities in future by the funding of the debt at much lower rates of interest. A year or two more of such management will enable us to refund our whole debt at 4 or 4½ per cent. and we will then be enabled safely to reduce taxation. Any heavey reduction of taxes until that is accomplished might prove disastrous.

THE State Treasurer question has been decided in favor of R. W. Mackey. Now let us have a law for the increase of the Treasurer's bonds, and of his salary also; and then a law authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to buy state bonds with the surplus funds as fast as they accumulate and these disgraceful Treasury fights will cease and the state will no longer be robbed, as it has been for years past, by Treasurers of both parties.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.—The Senate makes a good beginning. It has passed a resolution allowing each Senator $100 for postage and limiting them to that amount. This will effect a considerable saving, as the postage of each Senator last year averaged $300. A similar resolution will most likely pass the House at an early day.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* has changed hands. Its late proprietor James M. Swank has sold out to his brother George T. Swank.

WE are glad to see that the Legislative record is likely to share the fate of other useless lumber, and be dispensed with. The disposition of the Legislature seems to favor the publication of a paper by the State printer that shall give the proceedings of both houses as kept by the clerks. If we have the proceedings published, let it be done promptly so as to give the proceedings of each day in the next day's issue. If we cannot get the proceedings promptly, let the whole thing be dispensed with and leave it to the newspapers to furnish them to the public.

AEERICAN publishers are petitioning congress for protection. On the plea that books and all educational facilities should be made free, British and German publishers have been enabled to flood the country with their cheap publications to the great detriment of our home trade. We can see no good reason why book publishing should not be fostered as well as any other branch of productive industry. The greatest reading people on earth should so foster their own publishers as to enable us to produce our own books instead of being dependent on foreign manufacturers of books.

THE State Treasurer's report shows a balance in his hands of almost a million and a half of dollars, while he has only given bonds for eighty thousand dollars or only a litte more than one-twentieth of the money now in his hands. Surely the dullest member of the Legislature will be able to see the need of reform at once. It can not come too soon. The State runs a heavy risk every hour that the change is delayed. An absconding Treasurer at this moment would leave the State minus $1,320.000 00

THE Surveyor General's report gives a tabular statement of the population, number of square miles, and number of acres, in each county, with the latitude and longitude of the county seats. From it we learn that Bedford county contains 994 square miles and 636,160 acres. Bedford is in 40 degrees 2 minutes and 44 seconds North latitude and in longitude West from Washington 1 degree 29 minutes and 21 seconds. The population was 26,736 in 1860. The census to be taken this year will show a largely increased population.

A GOOD beginning has been made by our Legislature in the way of reform. If they continue as they have begun they will deceive and receive as much praise as some past ones have censure. The curtailing of the Franking Privilege, the discontinuance of the Legislative record, and now the inquiry into the disposition of public funds by the State Treasurer are certainly deserving of praise. Let us see the work pushed promptly and effectively until every existing abuse is ferretted out and abolished.

STEALING A MESSAGE.—It is credibly reported that Hoffman, the Democratic Governor of New York, stole all the financial portion of his recent message from the speech of Senator Morton made in December 1868. Democracy must be changing base. We are glad that when they do steal they go to a good source. It would be more creditable though to a Governor if he would write his own speeches and messages. Its a hopeful sign though that the Democracy are improving in their financial views.

GEN. RUSSELL has been appointed Adjutant General in the place of General McCreary who has been elected to the Legislature. General Russell enters upon the office familiar with all its duties and will make, as before, a most efficient officer. He filled the office with distinguished ability under Governor Curtin, and Governor Geary could not have appointed a better man.

Two important resolutions were offered by Senator Lowry in the State Senate on Friday last; one instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of granting to married women the same rights to property as their husbands enjoy, and the other to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the death penalty.

PHILADELPHIA has taken the initiatory steps toward building an air-line railroad to New York by which the two cities shall be brought within two hours' ride of New York instead of four hours' as at present.

THE St. Thomas treaty is to be brought before the Senate again shortly and seems likely to meet with more favor than formerly. It is believed now that it will be ratified.

THE Cuban rebellion still goes on, though Spanish reports declared a few days ago that it had finally collapsed. Spanish reports have an unfortunate habit of getting very wide of the truth.

THE report of the Superintendent of public schools shows that there were 13,936 schools in operation in the State last year in which 815,753 pupils were instructed at a cost of $3,500,704 26.

NOTWITHSTANDING the complaint of hard times, it is authoritatively stated that the number of failures in 1869 have not equalled those of 1868.

WE give the Governor's Message on our first page this week to the exclusion of our usual variety of reading matter and general news. It will repay a perusal.

J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools, will accept our thanks for a copy of his report.

COL. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth will accept our thanks for a copy of the Governor's Message.

WE are indebted to Surveyor General Campbell for a copy of his report.

THE inauguration of Governor Geary will take place on the 18th inst.

GOLD closed in New York on Monday at 1.22¼ at 4.30 P. M.

TAX ON MONEY.

Economy on the part of the Federal Government and rigid enforcement of the revenue laws have made a large surplus revenue possible. The rapid growth of the idea that payment of the public debt is not more a duty of the present than of the succeeding generation, or, in other words, that its burdens should be distributed, renders feasible a reduction of taxation. How shall it be reduced, then becomes a prominent question. Many are of the opinion that the income tax should be the first to go. It is claimed that it is unjust, oppressive, invidious. We have taken occasion at different times to point out its inconsistencies, with the hope that the law imposing it might be modified, and that in the grand reduction the tax might be among the first reduced or removed. But the disposition to have it removed entirely has grown so strong, and is supported by such incongruous and wild arguments, that we fear other taxes will be lost sight of, and industries be allowed to suffer. It is not to be supposed that those who urge the abolition of this tax have the argument all their own way. There are two plausible sides to the question; but in fairness let the negative be heard. All taxes are unequal, and under the present economy of human affairs cannot be otherwise. When God took the first-born of all Egypt, think you that the blow fell equally on every family? When we, in the stress of our peril, enacted a general conscription law, did it bear evenly on all? When one father lost a good son, industrious, energetic, loving, was his loss greater or less than that of the man who gave up a profligate, disobedient, worthless boy, already bringing parents' gray hairs to the grave? And when from some country village the conscription took a half-dozen of temperate, well educated, and ambitious young men, such as are the hope and promise of the country, was it an equal draft against a half dozen of the scum and refuse of New York, the graduates of the gutter and police court, already a burden on the community? Was that tax even on the general public?

Taxes are not in their nature apportionable in strict equity or equality. An acre of land to the poor man is worth more than one of his magnificent plantations to the millionaire. The solitary watch of the railroad conductor, the mill engineer, or the boss workman, can far less easily bear taxation than the plate, and diamonds, and carriages of his employer; but all must bear alike a proportionate impost.

The income tax, *if fairly collected*, ought to give full as little vexation as any other. Over and above its annoyance and unpleasant features it possesses many of the best qualities of a tax:

It reaches certain kinds of property that otherwise would not be taxed at all.

It falls on only one-eighteenth part of the whole population, and they presumptively the better off. But one-half million out of forty millions of people pay it.

It exempts always absolute indigence.

Its collection is not necessarily expensive.

Reduced three or two per cent., the exemptions, perhaps, revised, and the tax itself impartially enforced, so that all who ought shall pay, there is no levy of the Government that can so easily be borne, or that it would be so injudicious to dispense with. It is to be observed that nine out of every ten men who talk so loudly about the inquisitorial nature of this tax—its prying into private affairs, its revealing of investment, &c.—are men who do not pay any tax at all. Where a man has a sound reliable income he will be abundantly willing to pay ten per cent. on the balance over the liberal exemptions to have that fact known.—*The Press.*

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 7, 1870.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the present Legislature was effected on Tuesday last. In the Senate, Charles H. Stinson, of Montgomery, was elected Speaker; George W. Hamersly, of Philadelphia, Chief Clerk, and L. Rogers, of M'Kean, and E. Williams, of Pittsburg, Assistant Clerks. Mr. Hamersly has occupied the position of Chief Clerk for many years and thoroughly understands the duties of his office. Mr. Rogers has been at the Assistant Clerk's desk for the past six years. Mr. Williams occupies his present position for the first time. In the House Butler B. Strang, of Tioga, was elected Speaker. Gen. James L. Selfridge, of Northampton, was re-elected Chief Clerk for the third year, although his place was strongly contested by Mr. J. W. Blanchard, of Lawrence. E. G. Lee, of Philadelphia, was re-elected Assistant Clerk, and John Smull, of Harrisburg, Resident Clerk.

THE SPEAKERS.

Senator Stinson, the Speaker of the Senate, is now serving the third and last year of his term. He is a resident of Norristown, Montgomery county, and has quite an extensive legal reputation. He is considered as identified with the reform movement, and will, doubtless, prove an efficient and impartial presiding officer.

B. B. Strang, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is also a lawyer by profession, and has attained considerable eminence at the bar. He has served four years previously as a member of the House, and the present is his third term in succession. He is a thorough parliamentarian, and is admirably qualified for the position of Speaker.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

One of the leading ideas of the Republican majority of the present session will be to effect a marked reduction in the public expenditures. The disposition manifested at the first of the session is that of thorough earnestness in this direction. The number of officers is made to conform to the law of 1868, the *Legislative Record* will likely be abolished, the number of extra public documents printed will be greatly reduced, the franking privilege will either be done away with or so modified as to prevent its abuse, and numerous other measures will probably be adopted to make the reform movement of practical value.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Thursday the Speaker announced the standing committees of the Senate. The most important ones, with the names of the chairmen, are as follows: Finance Mr. Billingfelt, of Lancaster; Judiciary General, Mr. White, of Indiana; Judiciary Local, Mr. Osterhout, of Wyoming, Corporations, Mr. Graham, of Allegheny; Railroad, Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia; New Counties and County Seats, Mr. Lowry, of Erie Mr. Connell has for some years held the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, and his displacement and the appointment of Mr. Billingfelt, the acknowledged leader of the retrenchment movement in the Senate, to the position, is in accordance with the express demand of the people for greater economy in the expenses of the government. The House committees will probably be announced on Tuesday of next week.

THE LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

From present indications the further publication of this expensive and useless public document will be discontinued. The Senate has passed a resolution expressive of the sentiment of that body that it should be no longer published, and the temper of the House appears to be about the same. The cost of publishing and mailing the *Record* of last year did not fall far short of one hundred thousand dollars, and was of but little use further than to give members an opportunity to display themselves in print.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

In the House there are two contested seats. Robert C. Graham, Democrat, contests the seat of John F. Mooney, Republican, from the Sixth District of Philadelphia The returns, as made, give Mooney twenty-four majority, while the contestant claims thirty-four more votes than the sitting member. The committee, as drawn, consists of Messrs. Milliken, McAteer, Forsyth, Bowman, Carlin, Dimmick, Leidig Brobst and Hall. The political complexion of the committee is eight Democrats and one Republican, Mr. Bowman being the latter. This will give the contestant a very good show of getting the seat. In the other case Joseph A. Geisz, Democrat, contests the seat of John Forsyth, Republican, from the Thirteenth District of Philadelphia. The petition sets forth that the sitting member is not a citizen of the United States, and makes the specification that he was fraudulently naturalized. The names of the committee to try the case are Messrs. Adaire, Bunn, Josephs, Hong, Creitz, McAteer, Skinner, Milliken and Tyler—four Republicans and five Democrats.

In the Senate there will be two contests. A. J. Diamond, Democrat, contests the seat of W. W. Watt, of the First District of Philadelphia, and Hiram Findlay, Democrat, will contest the seat of Edward Scull, Republican, from the Somerset, Bedford and Fulton District. In the former case the committee is composed of Senators Lowry, Miller, Brooke, Graham, Kerr, Warfel and Randall—five Republicans and two Democrats. The committee in the other case has not yet been drawn.

THE STATE TREASURER.

The most important, as well as the most exciting, event of the session of the Legislature thus far has been the struggle for the office of State Treasurer. The two prominent candidates are R. W. Mackey, of Allegheny, and W. W. Irwin, of Beaver, his predecessor. Up to wednesday evening the friends of each candidate seemed sanguine of the success of their favorite, and the excitement about the hotels and Legislative halls was intense. The supporters of Irwin claimed that he was badly treated last year in being slaughtered during the Senatorial controversy instead of having accorded to him the usual courtesy of a re-election. The backers of Mackey set up the plea that the two-term rule was equally good in his case, and alleged further that the present Treasurer's management of the finances of the State has been most satisfactory. The question seemed finally to settle down to a contest between the Pennsylvania railroad interests on the one hand, and the Cameron influence on the other, each flanked by heavy capitalists. On Wednesday, it is reported, Cameron announced that the Pennsylvania railroad must cease its opposition to the renomination of Mackey or he would block all National legislation in aid of the western extension of that road. The demand was peremptory, and left no alternative. The result was that in the joint Republican caucus held on Thursday, Mackey received fifty votes to Irwin eight. Some twenty Republican members were absent, but Mackey claims he has a sufficient number of those pledged to secure his re-election on Wednesday next.

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

Congress resumed its session at 12 o'clock on Monday the 10th at which time among the bills introduced were the following.

To promote the interests of general education among the people of the United utates.

To admit Virginia to representation in Congress.

To extend the privileges of the National Banking act.

To repeal all acts of Congress on the subject of bankruptcy, providing the repeal shall not effect any case or proceeding in bankruptcy commenced before the passage of this act, nor any pains or penalties or forfeitures incurred under such acts.

For the removal of the Kansas and Osage tribes of Indians from Kansas and the disposal of their lands to actual settlers only.

For a commission to investigate claims arising from Indian depredations.

Enabling actual settlers to purchase certain lands in Kansas obtained from the Cherokee Indians, and extending the preemption and homestead laws.

To enlarge the boundaries of Nevada.

To disencumber public lands of so-called Indian titles.

To re-define the present boundary line between Nebraska and Dakotah.

Granting land in aid of public schools in Arkansas.

To amend the National Currency act.

To establish boundaries of judicial circuits of the United States.

To amend the Homestead act by allowing so'diers to enter one hundred and sixty acres of the alternate reserved sections along railroad grants, instead of eighty acres, as now limited, and that when any person enters for a homestead one hundred and sixty acres of land not mineral nor timbered, and only capable of cultivation by irrigation, he may in addition, enter one hundred and sixty acres of land not mineral and not capable of cultivation by irrigation, half of which may be timbered land, and that any person entitled to a homestead may enter three-quarter sections of land incapable of cultivation by irrigation, not mineral nor timbered lands, only valuable for grazing, and with it eighty acres of timber land.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION.

By Mr. Paine—For the apportionment of representatives among the several States.

Section first enacts that after March 3, 1871, the House of Representatives shall be composed of three hundred members; provided, first, that new States shall be additional to the three hundred; second, if any State shall be reduced in the number of representatives by the apportionment, such reduction shall not take effect in the Forty-second Congress, but its representatives in that Congress in excess of the number fixed by the apportionment shall be additional to the three hundred, and third, if the representation of any State shall be increased by the apportionment, the additional representatives shall be chosen by the State at large, unless its Legislature shall otherwise provide.

Section second requires the Superintendent of the Census to submit to the Secretary of the Interior, before August 15, 1870, a preliminary report showing, first, the whole number of persons in each State territory, county and parish; second, the number of male citizens therein twenty-one years of age, and third, the number of male citizens therein twenty-one years of age whose right to vote for certain offices is denied or abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, with other necessary statistics.

Section third provides that after preliminary report is made to the Secretary of the Interior he shall, in accordance with section second of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, ascertain therefrom and from such returns of subordinates as he shall find it necessary to consult, first, the basis of representation of each State and, second, the aggregate basis of representation of the United States, and shall, thirdly, ascertain the basis of representation of the congressional districts by dividing the aggregate basis by 300, and shall, fourthly, ascertain the number of representatives in each State by dividing its basis of representation by the basis of the single districts, rejecting fractions and shall, fifth, apportion to the State having the largest rejected fraction one to each enough representatives to make the whole number 300.

Section fourth requires the Secretary of the Interior to transmit a statement of his proceedings under this act duly sealed and certified to the Speaker of the House and to each Governor on or before September 10, 1871.

Section fifth provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall include the basis of representation of each of the States of Mississippi, Virginia, Texas, and Georgia, in the aggregate basis of the United States, but shall not transmit the statement of his proceedings to their Governors until they are respectively admitted to representation in both Houses of Congress, and that if the fifteenth amendment shall be duly ratified before December 10, 1870, there shall be no reduction of basis of any State on account of previous denial or abridgement of any right which shall be secured by that amendment.

Section sixth repeals conflicting acts and parts of acts.

THE CASE OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. Bingham introduced a joint resolution declaring Virginia entitled to representation in Congress, and moved the previous question on its passage.

The preamble recites that the people of Virginia have adopted a constitution republican in form, and have in all respects conformed to the requirements of the act of Congress of April 10, 1869, authorizing the submission of the constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers provided by such constitutions. The joint resolution, therefore, declares that the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in Congress.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered—68 to 58.

Mr. Paine moved to lay the resolution on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion and demanded the yeas and nays on its passage.

Mr. Benjamin moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question and called for the yeas and nays.

The vote resulted ayes 76, nays 76.

The Speaker gave the casting vote in the negative and the motion to consider was neglected.

Mr. Kelsey, from the Committee on appropriation, reported the pension application bill which was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Beck, from the same committee, reported the Military Academy Appropriation Bill, which was made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Wells presented the memorial of Oliver Garrison and others for the reduction of the tariff on pig iron.

Mr. Orth presented several petitions from citizens of Indiana for the abolition of the franking privilege, and to require prepayment of postage on newspapers.

Mr. Stevenson presented the petition of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce that Cincinnati be made a port of entry, with every proper facility for direct importation of foreign products.

Mr. Benjamin, on the suspension of the rules, called up the bill to define the duties of pension agents and to prescribe the method of paying pensioners.

After a long discussion Mr. Lawrence moved to recommend the bill to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, with instructions to amend it so as to provide for the payment of pensions in every county free of expense to pensioneers.

Pending the vote on that motion the House, at four o'clock, adjourned.

SAN DOMINGO.

Protest of Gens. Cabral and Luperon against the Samana Bargain.

HAVANA, Jan. 6—The following intelligence has been received from San Domingo: Gens. Luperon and Cabral have issued a proclamation protesting against the sale of the town and Bay of Samana to the United States, and declaring the act illegal and contrary to the wishes of the nation, and to the Constitution, which forbids alienation of the national territory.

A Presidential Message in favor of Dominican Absorption and the Ratification of the St. Thomas Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It is asserted positively that, on the reassembling of Congress, the President will send a message, explaining the Samana Bay lease and recommending the absorption of the whole Dominican country by our Government, and also the ratification of the treaty with Denmark, which will give us possession of the Island of St. Thomas. It is known that the President has lately communicated to the most prominent of the United States Senators his desire to extend our territory, so as to fully control the countries in the Caribbean Sea. His policy, so far as the extension of territory is concerned, seems to meet general approval, especially as the President thinks, from the investigations he has made, that it can be done without any material outlay of Government money. But there is a difference of opinion as to whether an effort should not be made to secure an extension North rather than South, for the reason that North of us live people speaking the same language, and homogeneous with our own.

Foreign Mails.

Postmaster General Creswell has closed his contracts for the transportation of foreign mails. The combination between the Cunard, Inman, and North German Lloyd Lines was completely circumvented. These monopolists assuming that they control our ocean mail service, attempted to dictate terms. The Cunarders had received three-quarters of a million a year as subsidy from England, and earned half as much more from the United States, and the Inman Line was mainly built by money earned from mail contracts, yet they joined with the Bremen and North German Lloyd to compel the department to accept their own terms. The latter, however, withdrew from the combination, and the Hamburg line also backed out. The arrangements now completed are to carry our French mails by the Hamburgers to Cherbourg every Tuesday; our German mails every Saturday by the Bremen, which latter will also carry our English mails, at the same time stopping at Southampton, *en route* to Bremen. The Great Western line will also carry mails to Queenstown for general distribution throughout Europe. The Canadian lines will continue, as heretofore, to carry mails from Portland in winter, and Quebec in summer. It will be discovered from this statement that the service will be as frequent and nearly as expeditious as under last year's contracts. Mr. Creswell's course has been approved by the Hon. John Lynch, chairman of the special House committee on protection of American commerce and it will be made a prominent feature of his report on that subject.

FROM MEXICO.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—General Aguirre, at the head of some troops of the 3d Division, has made prisoners of the Governor and a majority of the Legislature of San Luis Potosi. He has called a new election in that State to take their places. On taking possession of the capital he made a forced loan of $40,000.

Generals Ignatize and Laveaugo, of the same division, have signed a pronunciamento; but it is not known whether they are acting in conjunction with Aguirre.

Some members of the Legislature of San Luis Potosi escaped to Mattaguala, where they re-organized, and elected Sastenes Escandin temporary governor, and made application to the federal government for assistance.

On the 30th ult. Congress authorized the government to use 4,000 men of the National Guard to suppress the revolution, and have appropriated money for necessary expenses. No further collision is reported at Puebla. General Alatorre has resigned.

Mr. Seward is at Orizaba, and is expected to leave Mexico in the steamer Cleopatra from Vera Cruz on the 10th inst.

An man named Farshee was kidnapped, robbed, and murdered on the 19th ult., at Guanajuato.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Disposition to Negotiate with the Rebels—Gov. M'Dougal's Chances.

OTTAWA, Jan. 6.—A meeting of the Privy Council was held to day, at which it is understood the Red River difficulty was discussed. The Government will await the result of the negotiations of Vicar Thibault and Col. de Salaberry. An effort will also be made to obtain a statement of the claims of the insurgent leaders, to form a basis for settlement. This failing, no doubt the Government will be prepared to adopt active measures, conjointly with the Hudson's Bay Company and the Imperial Government, to restore order in the Spring. It is said that Gov. McDougall's commission as Lieutenant-Governor of the North West was only to take effect when the country was transferred to Canada by the Imperial Government. As this did not take place, it is presumed he still holds a seat in the House of Commons.

FROM SPAIN.

The crisis continued—Rumors of Dictatorship.

MADRID, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1870.

The political crisis shows no sign of ending. Rumors are current that an application will be made to the Cortes to induce it to sanction the establishment of a Dictatorship for four months and suspend its sessions.

PRUSSIA READY FOR WAR.—The Prussian Government has military maps of every foot of its territory, so complete that every hill, ravine, brooklet, field and forest, is delineated with perfect accuracy. It is a common boast of Prussian military men that, within the space of eight days, 848,000 men can be concentrated to the defense of any single point within the kingdom, and every man of them will be a trained and well-equipped soldier.

The State Treasurership.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7.—Contrary to expectation the nomination of Mr. Mackey for State Treasurer, by fifty Republican members, does not appear to have ended the contest, and a "bolt" from the caucus nomination is talked of among the friends of Mr. Irwin. There are seventy-eight Republicans—of whom fifty voted for Mr. Mackey, the remainder either did not attend or did not vote for him. The election takes place on the 13th inst., and it is possible that the contest will be renewed next week.

The proceedings in the State Senate this morning are believed to have a bearing upon the subject. Senator Lowry who introduced a resolution to inquire whether any illegal use has been made of the moneys in the Treasury, is bitterly opposed to the re-election of Mackey. As an offset to this attack, an effort was made to implicate the Pennsylvania Railroad as a friend of Irwin, and to punish it by inquiring whether it has corruptly influenced the election of Legislative officers. This is positively denied by officers of the road, who court an investigation. The Committee to inquire into illegal uses of the State funds have power to send for persons and papers, and to place the State Treasurer under oath.

Advance in our Securities.

Spain Demands A Dictator,

LONDON, January 8.—The advance in the price of gold in America, has caused a corresponding increase here in the value of United States Securities. They have steadily advanced since yesterday morning with a firm market.

MADRID, January 8.—The question of selecting a Dictator has not been abandoned as announced yesterday. Thousands of Spaniards who have taken a deep interest in the government of the country proclaim that nothing would give them more confidence and hope than the election of a Dictator.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

IT is said that there are over three Cuban privateers at sea, and they are all under orders to convoy and protect the English brig Bedeol, which sailed from New York on Wednesday, with a crew of eighty men, two pivot guns, and a large quantity of arms, stores, and ammunition, intended for the insurgents. She cleared under the American flag for Port-au-Prince.

STEEL RAILS.—The *Iron Trade Circular* says it is estimated that by the end of the year 1869 there will be laid in the United States, in round numbers, 110.000 tons of steel rails, equal to 1,100 miles of steel road; and of this amount about 36,000 tons (equal to 360 miles) will be laid during the present season. These rails are in use on more than fifty different roads, and are partly of American, principally of English, and a small extent of Prussian manufacture.

DISPROPORTION OF THE SEXES.—Census returns show a great disproportion of the sexes in some States. In Ohio the men outnumber the women by 40,500, in Michigan by 40,000, and in California by 143,000. Massachusetts has about 36.000 more females than males; in New Hampshire the women are 6,500 ahead; in Rhode Island 6,000, and in Connecticut 7,809. In New England, as a whole, the women are 48,500 in excess of the men.

THE manufacture of perfumery in the United States, has grown very rapidly during the past few years. American colygne waters are becoming so popular as to present a very strong claim to recognition as a first class commercial speciality. American corn spirit is now used extensively in the manufacture of scented waters, and as soon as the present very great tax upon alcohol is modified and reduced a new impetus will be given to the business of making American cologne water. Great improvement is also shown in the manufacture of native soaps and in some kinds of pomades for the hair and dentifrices. There is no doubt that eventually in this country, as in Europe, land will be set apart and cultivated as flower farms. This floriculture is a noticeable feature in some parts of England, Italy, and the southern part of France.

OHIO has three important commercial ports—Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo. Cincinnati has a population of 250.000; real estate worth $153.000.000; value of imports in 1869, $283,865,262, against $273.237.608 in 1868; exports in 1869, $161,581,262, against $143,288,567 in 1868; number of manufacturing establishments, 3,000, producing articles annually worth $104,657,612, and giving employment to 55.275 persons, with a capital invested of nearly $50.000.000. Cleveland has a population of 90.000; value of real and personal property, about $80.000,000. The population of Toledo is 25.000. The imports and exports of this place have increased in nine years nearly 300 per centum. During the past year nearly 7,000,000 bushels of wheat were handled at Toledo, most of which has passed to Eastern ports already.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE POPE.—The London *News* of December 17th says: "A private letter, dated the 8th, from a visitor to Rome, who was lately favored with a private audience at the Vatican, describes the Pope as 'looking much worn and fatigued,' but his 'energy,' adds the writer, is wonderful, and he is in great spirits in spite of anxiety and age.'" It is really wonderful to think of the bodily and mental labors which this fine and venerable old man, approaching his eightieth year, is undergoing at this critical time. It must need all the enthusiasm of an ardent faith and all the energy of a fixed purpose to bear him up through the incessant ceremonies, audiences, consultations and religious functions and cares of temporal government, which are now multiplied a hundred fold by the presence of the general council, and the conduct of the committees of that ecclesiastical parliament in the midst of the solemnities of the Christmas season.

MUFFLING THE THROAT.—What is the best mode for protecting the throat from colds when a person is very susceptible to them? The common way of protecting the throat is to bundle and wrap it up closely, thus overheating and rendering it tender and sensitive, and more liable to colds and inflamation than before. This practice is all wrong, and results in much evil. Especially is this the case with children, and when, in addition to muffling the throat, the extremities are insufficiently clad, as is often the case, the best possible conditions are presented for the production of sore throats, coughs, croup and all kinds of throat affections. If the neck is kept overheated a portion of the time, when it is exposed some form of disarrangement of the throat will be apt to occur. The rule in regard to clothing the neck should be to wear it as cool as comfort will allow. In doing so you will suffer much less from throat ailment than if you are always fearful of having a little cold air come in contact with your neck. Any one who has been accustomed to have his throat muffled should be careful to leave off gradually, and not all at once.

THE Russians have taken possession of several of the Northern islands belonging to the Empire of Japan; and it is reported that the Czar intends to ultimately absorb the whole country. He will provide a liberal but firm government under a viceroy, and will insure peace and prosperity. The ports will be opened to commerce as rapidly as possible with equitable treaty relations to all of the great powers of the earth. Paganism will be crowded out by the religion of the Greek Church, but the other creeds will be tolerated. From this it will be seen that Russia is doing what the United States might have accomplished long ago. We might have possessed both China and Japan ten years ago, and long before this those countries would have been opened up to the march of commerce and civilization, while we would have been reaping the vast wealth that is now bolstering up the frozen empire of the Czar. Russia is also making rapid advances into China from Liberia, and if no great obstacles are presented, the flag of that country will wave supreme over the two great empires of Asia ten years hence.

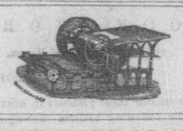
THE total number of business failures in the United States in 1869 was 2,799, against 2,608 in 1868, and the aggregate liabilities were $75.054,000, against $63,774,000 the previous year. In 1867 there were 2,780 failures, with $96,666,000 liabilities, the largest number since 1861, during which year there were 6,993, with liabilities amounting to $207,210,000, which sum was exceeded by 1857 with 4,932 failures, and liabilities aggregating $291.750,000. From this it appears that the failures of 1869 have not been excessive, neither in number nor amount, in view of the dullness of trade, the depression existing the greater part of the year, and above all, the large depreciation in values wich the year has witnessed. the unpaid obligations of the parties who failed, in proportion to the volume of trade and to the capital now employed in business form a percentage far less than in any antewar year subsequent to 1850; so that instead of creating alarm as to the present, or distrust as to the future, the failures of 1869 indicate a strength and stability at once gratifying and assuring. The total number of failures in Pennsylvania last year was 306, with liabilities amounting to $7,844.000.

USEFUL HINT.—The Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, in the course of an article on "Evaporating Water in connection with stoves and furnaces," wherein it takes the ground that the practice of evaporating water upon stoves and furnaces is not conductive to health or comfort, makes the assertion that atmospheric air cannot be "dried up or burned up" by any heating apparatus in use at the present day, and that while heated air has larger capacity to hold vapor than cold air, none of its natural moisture is expelled from it by heat. The writer maintains that the trouble is that most housekeepers keep up too high a temperature, and have the sensation of dryness. If the heat of dwellings is kept at a normal standard, the warm air contains all the moisture needed for health or comfort. If the temperature is abnormally high, the train of evils which follow are not avoided by evaporizing large quantities of water. In families where this is practiced there have been uniformly more catarrhal difficulties, more rheumatism, more headache, than in other houses where no evaporation is allowed, and where the heat is kept at a uniform temperture. It is scarcely necessary to remark that there are other scientific and medical authorities in total disagreement with this theory.

THE privileges of woman under the laws and constitution of Illinois are, on the whole, much more satisfactory than in many other places, even if they be not quite so satisfactory as Mrs. Stanton might desire. Under the constitution, the only distinctions made against them are the withholding of the rights of suffrage, of paying the poll-tax, and of serving in the militia. They are entitled to hold any office unless in the militia. They reach their majority three years earlier than men. Men are liable, in addition to their own debts, for those of their wives contracted before or after marriage—for those debts their property may be taken in execution. On the other hand, women retain after marriage their property which they possessed previously. They may hold it and its profits free from any debts of the husband and beyond his legal control. Should a man die intestate and without descendants, his widow takes one-half his real estate and all his personal estate, besides being entitled to her dower. But if a woman dies intestate, without children, the husband only inherites one-half her real estate. The wife may disinherit the husband, but the husband cannot disinherit the wife. The mutual concurrence of husband and wife is necessary to the sale of their real estate. The husband's salary or income may be taken to pay his wife's debts, but her earnings are not liable for any of the debts of her husband. Married women are not allowed to execute bonds or enter into covenants of any kind.

MOST persons have remarked that President Grant has ignored Vice President Colfax and his personal and political friends in the distribution of the public patronage, and it is interesting to know how Mr. Colfax receives this "cold shoulder." In a recent newspaper article over his own signature, Mr. Colfax reviews the present administration from the inauguration to the first day of the year. He says Grant's system of economy is worthy of all commendation; that taxation has been decreased and the revenue steadily augmented, the "whiskey rings" and "gold rings" have received mortal thrusts through the financial management; the debt has been steadily and permanently reduced, whilst the most judicious steps have been taken to bring about a resumption of specie payments and a funding of the bonds into a loan at lower interest, without incurring a disastrous financial shock or crisis. Mr. Colfax acknowledges that Grant's selections for public offices have been generally satisfactory, and probably in most instances the best that could have been made; the President's acts in regard to reconstruction, the Fifteenth Amendment and the Indian management, are warmly endorsed by the Vice President. Grant's views on the Cuban question and on the Alabama claims are alluded to as fully sustaining the dignity, rights and honor of our country, and his application of the golden rule to nations as to individuals is especially commendad. Mr. Colfax concludes his review with the remark that it cont

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1870.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Kettermaa.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. L. Noble. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson, *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna, H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

YOUNG MEN AND PARENTS.—Send for the Directory of Graduates of Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. It is an interesting, valuable pamphlet, and sent free of charge.

WANTED.—A good, steady girl, to do the housework of a small family. Enquire of Wm. C. Kean, at INQUIRER office. tf.

COLD WEATHER.—On Saturday and Sunday last the weather was colder than at any previous time this winter! mercury fell to 9° on Saturday night and to 11° on Sunday night. The river was frozen over and on Monday morning parties began to store away their supplies of ice.

IF you want choice Rio Laguayra and Java Coffee go to G. R. Oster & Co. 1m.

THE TURNPIKE BRIDGE at the narrows is at last under way. Workmen have been busily engaged on it for several days past, and, if the weather is at all favorable, they promise to have it finished so as to admit of the passage of teams by the last week in this month. We hope the work will not be interrupted for the bridge is greatly needed.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

PUPILS, TEACHERS, AND BUSINESS MEN.—Send to Prof. Eastman, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., for a description of his new Educational Invention, the Penman's Assistant.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The citizens of Bedford and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend a Temperance meeting, in the Court room, on Monday evening next, at 6½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. THOMAS HEYDEN, of this place.

MANY CITIZENS.

THE Jury Commissioners, Isaac Kensinger and Wm. Kirk, have been engaged in filling the Jury box for the ensuing year. 500 names are put in, out of which all the Juries for the year are to be drawn. Thirty-eight petit jurors and twenty-four grand jurors are drawn for each regular term of court.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday evening while Miss Mary E. Blymyer was making her toilet, her hair caught fire from the lamp, and in her endeavors to put it out, burned her arm and neck very severely. At last accounts she was rapidly improving.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, newspapers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

IF you want the *cheapest* and best Sugars and Syrups in town go to G. R. Oster & Co. 1m

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

THE *Pious Youth* is the title of a new youth's paper published by H. R. Holsinger, Tyrone Pa., at the low price of one dollar per year. Papers and books for the young are so numerous that any new candidate for public favor must possess more than ordinary merit. We wish our friend Holsinger success in his new enterprise and have no doubt he will meet with liberal encouragement among the class of people for which the *Pious Youth* is specially intended.

EMIGRATED from this office on Wednesday morning last, the Junior Editor. Becoming tired of a lonesome life in this region, he struck a bee-line for the state of matrimony, since which time he has not been heard from. He left with our best wishes for his success and prosperity; but we cannot refrain from expressing the belief that it was only his inexperience in the felicities of editorial life that induced this rash step. However, in as much as the thing is done, we suggest to all kindly disposed persons, who naturally take an interest in new settlers of this class, that a corresponding increase of patronage is respectfully solicited at this office.

PAYING FARMING.—Two things are true of farmers as a class. But few of them ever come to actual want, and but few ever attain to great wealth. Probably no business affords so sure an avenue of support, and this is no small consideration in these days of fluctuations. The majority of farmers feel that farming is perpetual slavery, because that after hard steady work from one year's end to the other, they find themselves at the end of the year just where they started from. The price of farm products are high, the farmer is economical, sells the best of everything, denies himself and family, is up early and late, and just keeps his head above water. We think this is a truthful picture of the majority of farmers. A few like John Johnston, of Geneva, New York, rise gradually from this condition to one of abundant wealth. What makes the difference between these two classes? We answer that in every case the difference is in *head work*. The majority of farmers tread right on in the old paths regardless of the immense improvements that have been made in modern agriculture, improvements as important as the application of steam in mechanics or the loom in manufacturing. Suppose a manufacturer disregarding the fact of the loom should attempt to make cloth as our grandmothers made it? why he could not come into competition at all with other manufacturers and would lose ground. He would stand in just the position that thousands of farmers occupy, who ignore the modern improvements in the cultivation of the soil. We are aware that the information necessary to the farmer has been locked up in many costly volumes written in a scientific language that the farmer did not understand, but this difficulty has now been overcome and the whole subject has been reduced into one ordinary sized volume, written in the plainest and most practical manner; (it is entitled "*How to Make the Farm Pay.*" This volume treats of every subject in which the farmer is interested.

The first chapter treats of drainage as the foundation of all improved culture, and gives plain practical rules for all the operations of drainage.

The second chapter treats of plowing, showing when, where, how, and what to plow.

The third chapter is upon manures, and is one of the most interesting and valuable we have ever seen; it shows just how and where the manure goes to waste, and how at a very trifling expense the manure can be doubled in quantity, quality and value. There are also full directions for the purchase and use of commercial fertilizers *after* the most has been made of what every farmer has at his hand. This chapter if read, and its directions followed, *would surely double the wealth of every farmer in ten years.* Chapter four treats of the purchase, use and care of all Farm Implements. Chapter five of the cultivation of grain. Chapter six of grasses and hay making. Chapter seven of root crops; and chapter eight on special crops and the rotation of crops. This chapter gives the latest information on the cultivation of cotton, rice, tobacco, flax, hemp, hops, beets for sugar, &c., &c. Chapters nine to twelve inclusive, treat of domestic animals, breeding, raising, care, management, and feeding, and particularly of all diseases of domestic animals with plain, simple remedies.

No man who owns a single animal can afford to be without the information contained in those four chapters. Chapters thirteen to eighteen treat of the cultivation of large and small fruits, showing how millions of acres of now almost profitless lands may be made to yield large and paying crops, how every farmer may make $200 to $600 per acre from apples or grapes. The young men who read these chapters and commence farming on these principles will not be the poor plodders their predecessors have been. Untold wealth is in store for those who catch the ideas and spirit of this book. Chapter nineteen treats of the planning and building of farm buildings. Chapter twenty of Market Gardening and Farmers' Gardens. Chapter twenty-one of various miscellaneous items, as fences, farm laborers, forest trees, &c., &c. Chapter twenty two contains nearly three hundred choice receipts for cooking, preserving, &c., and the last chapter gives the symptoms and remedies for the ordinary diseases of children and adults, with directions for preserving the health, and other matters of interest. We think we are justified in saying that so much information of use to the farmer is not to be had for ten times the price anywhere else. The book, as the reader will notice from the description in our paper, has one hundred and forty illustrations, which we have neither time or space to describe.

WE say buy this book if you wish to learn the secrets of Paying Farming.

See advertisement in another column.

AND when Abraham and the people beheld the wonderful cures which were produced by this drink, Abraham said, "My children must not suffer; give me thy drink to drink, and I will give it a name."

And so Abraham drank, and said there was nothing like it, even in Sangamon county; that it was bitter to the lips, but good for the stomach; and because there were bitter times in fighting the masters of the plantations; it shall be forevermore called PLANTATION BITTERS; and so it has been.

And the wonderful work which it has performed is witnessed at this day in every town, parish, villiage and hamlet throughout all the world.

And he said, "Let it be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, from the valleys and mountain-tops, that all who suffer from fevers, dyspepsia, weakness, loss of appetite, nervous headache, and mental despondency, will find relief through the PLANTATION BITTERS. They add tone to the stomach, and brilliancy to the mind, of which I, O people, am a living example."

NEW PUBLICATION.—We have just received from Messrs. COE, WETHERILL & Co., Philadelphia, who have, during the past two years, obtained the head rank amongst our advertising houses, a new publication entitled "The Advertisers' Index." It is neatly gotten up in duodecimo, and contains not only a complete record of the Newspaper Press of the Southern States, but information interesting and important to all advertisers and business men. This house, on account of their large contracts, are prepared to offer the greatest inducements to business men to advertise, especially in the best journals of the South. Messrs. COE, WETHERILL & Co. furnish the "Index" on application, gratuitously, and we advise the business public to embrace the opportunity.

MUTUAL.—If you want insurance against fire, stock companies are to be preferred. Mutual companies never insure *you*, you insure *them*, for they can assess you to death to make up their losses. At the Troy fire a model New York State Mutual lost $125,000, and levied an assessment of *eighty-nine per cent.* on its premium notes, and then gave up the ghost! Two of the largest, soundest and healthiest companies, conducted on the stock plan, are the ÆTNA of Hartford, and the NIAGARA of New York. These companies are located in States that have an Insurance Commissioner and they are bound under oath to make a faithful exhibit of their assets, which aggregate more than *seven million dollars.* A word to the wise is sufficient. If you want to be protected in the Ætna or Niagara apply to M. A. POINTS,
Bedford Pa.

WANTED 10,000 persons to smoke G. R. Oster's 5 cent Havana and Yara cigars. 1m

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, for the new year, has arrived for delivery gratis by to all who call for it. This little annual has the largest circulation of any book in the world, made by the fact that it furnishes the best medical advice which is available to the people—enables them to determine what their complaints are and how to cure them. It contains the startling announcement of the *conflagration of a world*, or the combustion of one of the stars in the firmament with all its attendant planets. 1Jan1m

WANTED.—25,000 *Cash* customers to buy the immense Stock of new winter Goods, just received at Osters new store. 10dc1m

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

WHERE can I buy Good Goods at a moderate price, is a question often asked us, we would say to all, go to G. R. Oster & Co. 10dec1m

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

IF you want choice Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea go to G. R. Oster & Co. 1m

Books and Periodicals.

GOOD WORDS.—A Monthly Magazine of Literature, Science, Art, and Travel. Profusely illustrated. Edited by Norman Macleod, D. D. The January Number commencing the New Volume, with twenty-seven Illustrations, contains: Carlino; The Air-Mothers: Days in North India; Lady Noel Byron; Dorothy Fox; Two Songs; A Visit To The Country of the Vaudois; The Christianity of the Present and of the Future; Our Working People and How They Live; Work; My Timepiece; The French Reformatory of St. Michael; Devoted Lives. With the present number, J. B. Lippincott & Co. commence the publication of this valuable monthly. GOOD WORDS is in every respect a first-class monthly, its contributions being from the pens of the most able writers of England. It is now by far the most popular magazine issued in that country, and is already favorably known here. Liberal arrangements have been made for the forthcoming volume, as will be seen from the above contents. Articles by other authors whose contributions have raised GOOD WORDS to its high position, will also appear. Each number is profusely illustrated. TERMS:—Yearly Subscription, $2.75. Single Number, 25 cents. Sold by all news dealers. Specimen number, with *Premium List*, mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

Let Common Sense Decide.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the *great fact* that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its *vigor must be recruited.* The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and anti-bilious properties, with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia. 1Jan1m

MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. R. OSTER & CO.

White Wheat per bushel	$1.10
Red " "	1.00
Corn " "	80
Oats " "	40
Potatoes " "	50
Flax Seed " "	1.75
Clover Seed " "	$6.00@6.50
Timothy Seed " "	3.00
Apples " "	1.00
Flour, per barrel	5.50@6.00
Butter, per pound	30
Tallow " "	10
Beeswax " "	30
Lard " "	18
Pork " "	11
Wool " "	40@45
Turkey " "	8
Beef " "	
Eggs " doz.	25
Chickens " "	2.25
Wood—Hickory, per cord	4.00
" —Oak, " "	3.00

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

JAN. 10.—There is no change in clover seed, and further small sales are reported at $8a8.25. Timothy, sales at $4.75a5—an advance. Small sales of flax seed at $2.20 per bushel.

The flour market is exceedingly dull, the inquiry being confined to small lots for the supply of the local trade, but prices have undergone no quotable change; small sales of superfine at $4.25a4.50 per barrel; extras at $4.62½a4.87½; Northwestern extra family at $5a6.25 for low grade and choice; $5a5.75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5.50a6.25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do., and $6.50a7.50 for fancy. No change in rye flour or corn meal.

The wheat market is almost at a stand, small lots of Pennsylvania red sold at $1.27a 1.30 per bushel. Rye is steady at $1. Corn comes in slowly, and is dull. Sales of old yellow at $1a1.02, and new do. at 87a92c. Oats more steady. 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 55a56c.

Whisky is nominal at $1 for wood and $1.02 for iron bound packages.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. A. W. Gibson, Mr. SAMUEL J. JORDAN and Miss MARY A. SHUCK, both of Bedford.

A bountiful supply of delicious cake accompanying the above notice was duly appreciated at headquarters. Having embarked upon the sea of matrimony the Junior Editor will accept our best wishes for his future happiness and success in life.

Dec. 25th, 1869, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. GEORGE C. BAGLEY of Bedford, to Miss EMMA CLARISSA, daughter of Mr. George W. Shaeffer, of Black Valley, Bedford co.

Tuesday, Jan. 4th, by the Rev. J. A. Nuner, Mr. ZACHARIAH LONG to Miss CAROLINE DUNNER, all of Somerset co.

DIED.

On the 23d of December, 1869, in Bedford, MAGGIE J., youngest daughter of Jacob Crouse, dec'd., aged 10 years 7 months and 17 days.

Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

LIST OF CAUSES PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT FEBRUARY TERM, 1870, (14th day), Frederika Miller vs. John McIlwaine.
M. Woodberry tp. vs. Ephriam Longenecker, et al.
Sophia W. Mullin vs. George Mullin's Ex'rs.
J. M. Shoemaker & Co. vs. William A. Powell.
George W. Gump Esq. vs. Philip Lebselter.
Certified January 10th 1870.
14jan4t JOHN P. REED, Prot'h.

IS IT YOU?

To those of our patrons who have promptly called and settled their accounts, we return our thanks. There are others, however, who have carelessly neglected this duty. IS IT YOU? Please reflect, and if it is, remember, that if your account (if of over four months standing) is not closed by CASH OR NOTE, before the 1st of Feb., 1870, you will ask us for further credit after that date, on pain of being refused, and that we shall proceed to enforce settlement by law without further notice. We mean business. If you can't pay us, you can give your obligation to pay and thus close your account.
14jan1m G. R. OSTER & CO.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND BUYERS.

The School Directors of Bedford township will let the contracts for the erection of three school houses, one at Boydstown, one at Milltown and one at Imler's in Dutch Corner, to the lowest and best bidders, on Saturday, the 29th day of January, 1870, at the Shoemaker Hotel, in Bedford, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on which day plans and specifications may be seen.
They will also SELL, at the same time, to the highest and best bidders, the three old school houses, situate respectively in Shover's Valley, Boydstown and Milltown.
By order of the Board.
14jan2t THOMAS GILCHRIST, Sec'y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS TO CLOSE OUT WINTER STOCK.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

14jan'70

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the *2d Monday of Feb., being the 14th day,* 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.
Given under my hand and seal the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1870.
WILLIAM KEYSER,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff
Bedford, Jan. 14, 1870. 4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.

By C. W. DICKERMAN, Hon. CHARLES L. FLINT, and other Practical Writers.

Nearly 800 pages on fine calendered paper made expressly for this work, from new, clear and open type, and will be illustrated with 140 Fine Engravings by Sartain and others. Also a splendid colored fruit piece, containing eighteen specimens of the choicest American fruits, colored, from life.
IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN.
This book is a sure, safe and practical guide to every Farmer, Stock Raiser, Gardener and Fruit Culturist. By it they can double their profits each year, and greatly increase the value of their land. It makes the poor man rich. It makes hard work easier. It rewards the labor of honest working men. It is purchased by almost every one at sight. Nearly 600 copies sold in a few small townships, and in many cases, hundreds in a single township. Agents can find no better work during the fall and winter. Farmers and their sons can each make $100 per month by selling only three or four copies per day, while more than double that number can easily be sold. Farmers always make the most successful agents for this book, and during the Fall and Winter it is just the thing for them. If you wish to engage in the business, send for circular containing a full description of the book and terms to agents.
Address ZEIGLER, McURDY & CO.,
614 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
139 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
69 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
503 N. Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
102 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
14jan4t

1870. A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE. 1870.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
PITTSBURGH DAILY DISPATCH,
One of the largest, liveliest and most widely circulated papers in the State
THE DAILY DISPATCH is printed from new type, on fine white paper, is independent in politics, and contains THIRTY-TWO COLUMNS of matter, embracing
THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH,
THE MOST RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS,
THE LATEST CABLE TELGRAMS,
THE FULLEST LOCAL REPORTS,
With the LATEST BY MAIL,
including the most interesting PERSONAL and POLITICAL ITEMS, full Telegraphic Market Reports from all points of importance, East and West, and much other matter of an entertaining and instructive character.
The DISPATCH is furnished by mail at $8 a year, or may be had from our agents every morning in any town or villiage within one hundred and fifty miles of Pittsburg at FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK.
SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.
THE WEEKLY DISPATCH
A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.
ONLY $1.00 A YEAR!!!
In issuing their Prospectus for 1870, it affords the Publishers gratification to be able to state that their WEEKLY, like their DAILY, enters upon the new year under very flattering auspices. It has been enlarged to more than double its former size, and now contains
FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS
Of matter, printed on clear new type, making it one of the handsomest, as it has long been one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, WEEKLIES in the country.
It contains all the Latest News of the day—Political, Commercial and General, and as an entertaining and acceptable FAMILY NEWSPAPER Is not excelled by any paper in the State. The WEEKLY DISPATCH is furnished to single subscribers at $1 50, or in clubs of ten to one address at $1 00 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club.
Subscribers may remit us by mail, either in bills or by Post-office order, which is the safe mode. Postmasters receiving subscriptions for the Dispatch either Daily or Weekly, are authorized to retain twenty per cent, on our published rates, for single subscribers, or ten per cent. on our club rates of ten papers for $10 00. Address
O'NIEL & ROOK,
Publishers Daily and Weekly Dispatch,
(DISPATCH IRON BUILDING,)
67 AND 69 FIFTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH.

I WAS cured of Deafness and Catarrh by a simple remedy and will send the receipt free.
MRS. M. C. LEGGET, Hoboken, N. J.
14jan4w

New Advertisements.

KILL THE DEMON of Pain. Wolcott's Pain Paint removes pain instantly, and heals old Ulcers. Wolcott's Annihilator cures Catarrh, Bronchitis and Cold in the head. Sold by all Druggists, and 181 Chatham Square, N. Y.
14Jan4w

IMPORTANT.—

We respectfully inform all interested that, January 1st 1870 our books will be closed. Every account there-upon must be settled by CASH or NOTE without delay. After the period named above, a credit of ninety days will be given to all PROMPT PAYING customers, to whom we return our thanks. Don't fail to remember that our terms are THREE MONTHS, after which period, we will charge interest on all accounts.
A. B. CRAMER & Co.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, a good improved farm situated in Snake Spring Twp., Bedford Co., Pa., two miles from Mount Dallas station, on the Huntingdon and Broadtop railroad, containing 230 ACRES of good limestone land, about 180 acres cleared and under good fence, over 800 panels of which are post fence, the balance of the land is well timbered. The improvements are A GOOD LARGE FARM HOUSE and Large Bank Barn and all necessary out buildings. 3 Never Failing Springs, 3 Orchards, 2 TENANT HOUSES and a good Sawmill. The above Mansion Farm is in a good state of cultivation and is well calculated to make TWO FARMS. For further particulars address,
HENRY HERSHBERGER,
7jan Bloody Run, Bedford Co., Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
NOTIONS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
&c., &c.,
308 W. BALTIMORE STREET,
Between Howard and Liberty,
14jan2t BALTIMORE.

LORILLARD'S "EUREKA"

Smoking Tobacco is an excellent article of granulated Virginia.
—Wherever introduced it is universally admired
—It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum Pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S "YACHT CLUB"

Smoking Tobacco has no superior; being deniconized, it cannot injure nerveless constitutions, or people of sedentary habits.
—It is produced from selections of the finest stock, and prepared by a patented and original manner.
—It is very aromatic, mild, and light in weight—hence it will last much longer than others; nor does it burn or sting the tongue, or leave a disagreeable after-taste.
—Orders for genuine, elegantly carved Meerschaum Pipes, silver mounted, and packed in neat leather pocket cases, are placed in the Yacht Club brand daily.

LORILLARD'S CENTURY

Chewing Tobacco.
—This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has no superior anywhere.
—It is, without doubt, the best chewing tobacco in the country.

LORILLARD'S SNUFFS

Have been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and still acknowledged "the best" wherever used.
—If your storekeeper does not have these articles for sale, ask him to get them.
—They are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere.
Circulars mailed on application.
P. LORILLARD & CO.,
10dec12w New York.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1869, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Christian Albright, dec'd, to wit: Maria, intermarried with August Stoer; Rebecca, intermarried with Herman Lepley, residing in Knox co., Ohio; Hannah, intermarried with Samuel Burket; Henry, residing in Clay county, Indiana; Christiana C.; Delilah, intermarried with Samuel Carpenter; Jacob L. and Samuel, all residing in Bedford co, but those above named residing in Ohio and Indiana, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the 14th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or shew cause why the same should not be sold.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L.S.] my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 26th day of November, A. D., 1869.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
Attest: WM. KEYSER, Sheff. 17dec4t.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court held in and for the County of Bedford, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1869, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Miller, deceased, to wit: Washington Miller; Jacob Miller, residing in Cumberland Valley township; George Rice, husband of Sarah, a daughter, and Emma and Steven Rice, minor children of said Sarah, residing in Allegheny county, Maryland; Ruth intermarried with Sam'l Hendrickson, residing in Cumberland Valley tp., Bedford county, aforesaid; John Miller residing in same place, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the 14th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1869.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
Attest: WM. KEYSER, Sheriff. 17dec4t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell on the premises, in Monroe township, on
TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1870,
THE TRACT OF LAND lately in the possession of Philip O'Neal, deceased, containing 65 acres, more or less, about 15 acres are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered. A good Spring is on the premises.
TERMS—One-third to remain in the hands of the purchaser, the interest thereof to be paid annually to the widow, one third at confirmation of sale, and balance in one year thereafter with interest.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
Guardian of the minor children of Philip O'Neal, deceased. 17dec4t

$30 HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES: $30

The most perfect machine yet invented.
Will widen and narrow, turn a heel, or point a toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, hoods, comforters, mittens, &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do, and costs less than half as much, and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application.
Agents wanted.
All machines guaranteed.
STRAW & MORTON Gen'l. Agents,
No. 20, Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.

New Advertisements.

TO CASH BUYERS!

READ AND SPEAK OF IT!

COME SEE AND BE CONVINCED

G. R. OSTER & CO.

Are now receiving their usual extensive and well assorted
STOCK of NEW and DESIRABLE
WINTER GOODS,
And are now offering
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS
TO
CASH BUYERS!

BRING ALONG YOUR CASH
and we will guarantee to SELL you GOODS as CHEAP as the same MAKE, STYLE and QUALITY can be had in CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL
and get posted on the
CASH PRICES,
before you buy
IT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.
Bedford, Nov. 18, 1869.-3m

TO CASH BUYERS! TO CASH BUYERS!

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative PILL. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Then sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can rise from their use in any quantity.
They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.
Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these PILLS rapidly cure:—
For DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, LISTLESSNESS, LANGUOR and LOSS OF APPETITE, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.
For LIVER COMPLAINT and its various symptoms, BILIOUS HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, JAUNDICE or GREEN SICKNESS, BILIOUS COLIC & BILIOUS FEVERS, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.
For DYSENTERY or DIARRHŒA, but one mild dose is generally required.
For RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK and LOINS, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.
For DROPSY and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.
For SUPPRESSION a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.
As a DINNER PILL, take one or two PILLS to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.
An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical Chemist,
B. F. HARRY, Agt. 10de Lowell, Mass.

THE BEDFORD HOTEL
FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber now offers this well known hotel for Sale or Rent. Possession given at any time to suit purchaser. The building is in good repair, having just been thoroughly re-fitted. For further particulars apply to
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
26novtf Bedford Pa.

VINEGAR.—
How made in 10 hours without drugs. For Circulars, Address, L. SAGE, Vinegar works, Cromwell, Conn. 26novsw

AGENTS WANTED FOR BEFORE THE FOOT-LIGHTS and BEHIND the SCENES, by Olive Logan. A high-toned, rapid selling book. A complete expose of the show-world. 650 pages; 60 engravings. Prospectus and Sample free to Agents. PARMELEE & CO.,
26nov8w Philadelphia, or Middletown, Ct.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
REMOVAL.
JACOB HARLEY, JEWELER,
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(Continued from 1st page.)

ton, which resulted in the death of ten persons. Hence it is absolutely necessary, and should be imperatively demanded, that every mine should have more than a single avenue of ingress and egress. Whether as regards fire, or any other source of danger to which the miner is exposed, this is his surest promise of safety. Whatever system of ventilation may be approved, or safety lamp adopted, the means of escape from the mines, when danger occurs, will depend very materially upon the provision made for the exit of the miner.

The best method of constructing, ventilation and working the mines, should be unhesitatingly adopted; and the system adopted rigidly enforced. The inquiry, therefore, into the causes which produced this shocking catastrophe—the various theories that have been promulgated concerning it, the remedies for the prevention of similar occurrence hereafter, the construction and ventilation of collieries, and the modes of conducting their operations so that the operatives may prosecute their labor without imperilling their lives, are proper subjects for legislative consideration.

Such laws as you may enact can most certainly be enforced by competent inspectors in the mining districts, who should be chosen with strict regard to character, integrity, capability and scientific knowledge; and whose duties should be so specifically defined that they cannot be misunderstood.

I, therefore, most respectfully and earnestly recommend that this whole subject receive the attention its importance demands, and that a law be passed, so general in its character and so stringent in its provisions, that the people of this Commonwealth will never again be appalled by a calamity within her limits, so sad as that of Avondale.

Board of Public Charities.

In accordance with an act of the last Legislature, a Board of Public Charities has been appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Gen. Thomas L. Kane, for five years; F. B. Penniman, Esq., four years; Hon. G. Dawson Coleman three years; George L. Harrison, Esq., two years; and ————, one year. The board organized by electing Gen. Kane, President, and Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Secretary and General Agent. From the establishment of this board, and especially from the high character and qualifications of the gentlemen who have consented to assume its important trusts and responsibilities, we have reason to hope for the most beneficial results. This change in the management of our charitable affairs is deemed of the highest importance by many persons intimately conversant with the workings and management of these institutions.

A thorough review of all the establishments receiving appropriations from the State by this board, will give an assurance to the Legislature and the people, which they have never heretofore possessed, that their benefactions will be worthily bestowed and properly employed.

Some time during the present session, the board will present to the Legislature, a report of the condition and requirements of the various institutions that have been recipients of appropriations from the State, with such recommendations as may be deemed necessary; and, therefore, no information concerning them, except the annual reports of the superintendents, will at present be laid before you.

Geological Survey.

Many prominent citizens have represented that there exists great necessity for a more complete geological and mineralogical survey of the State than at presen: exists.

There is no doubt but the developments of mineral wealth that would result from such a survey would be immense, and the beneficial returns to the State would many times more than reimburse the Treasury for the expenses attending it, including the printing reports, maps, &c., sufficient for the information of the people.

Should the Legislature concur in these views, and pass a law authorizing such a survey, it will meet with Executive approval.

Inspection of Gas.

At the last session a law was passed creating the office of inspector of gas and gas metres for the county of Allegheny; and in accordance therewith, I have appointed an inspector possessing the necessary scientific qualifications.

The necessity for such a law has been long and extensively felt, and it has been earnestly demanded by a large number of highly respectable citizens, whose opinions are eminently worthy of consideration. I therefore respectfully recommend that the just and equitable provisions of the Allegheny county law be extended to other counties in which gas is largely consumed.

Revision of the Civil Code.

The law on this subject does not contemplate a full report from the Commissioners to revise the general statutes of the State, before the session of 1871. It may, however, be important to state that this work has so far progressed as to make it almost certain that it will be completed and ready for the press so soon after the close of the present session as will allow time to bring within the code such of your enactments as may with propriety be incorporated.

The Commissioners will report for your consideration, the revised school laws, as the present edition is exhausted, and it would be inexpedient to re-print them, when they might be superseded by others in the course of the current year.

A general road law, and one for the support and maintenance of the poor, have heretotore been reported but not definitely acted upon, and the frequent demands made for such enactments to correct many existing abuses, and supply a common public want, render it desirable that these enactment should receive your early attention.

The State census will be taken during the year, and the law for its regulation having in it some provisions not now required, a revised bill will be presented by the Commissioners for legislative action.

In view of the changes which the revised code is expected to produce, it is desirable that no more laws of a general character be enacted than is indispensably necessary, as they might occasion a necessity for a revision of what has already received appropriate attention, and cause delay in the completion of the work.

Statistics.

A great convenience has long been felt in every department of the executive and legislative branches of the government, for the want of properly recorded statistical information, relating to the development and growth of the resources of the Commonwealth. It is impossible for any State officer to report the actual or even the approximate amount of any of our great natural resources, and it cannot be ascertained from year to year the amount of coal mined, petroleum produced, lumber cut or iron manufactured, without special reference to those who have charge of the industries growing out of these products. At very little cost and labor, statistics relating to all these objects could be gathered and annually embraced in a report to be made to, and published by the Legislature. The value of such information would be of incalculable importance in an official way, as well as in the general business of the country. It would stimulate competition, exhibit the inexhaustible materials within our borders, and give our people and others, a more perfect idea of our wealth and resources. The recommendation made last year for the establishment of a desk for the collection and preservation of statistics relative to exports and imports, agriculture, manufactures, coal, iron, oil, lumber, &c., and for the collection of mineralogical and geological specimens, and other things that may be deemed appropriate to such a department, is respectfully renewed, with the suggestion that the duties be attached to the office of the Librarian and his Assistant, with a reasonable increase of compensation, and an appropriation for the same.

Prison Discipline.

In accordance with a law approved April 13, 1867, Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, was appointed "to visit, for philanthrophic purposes, the prisons and almshouses in the various counties of the Commonwealth." His second report which is herewith presented, embraces a vast amount of useful information, and will be found highly interesting and worthy of mature consideration. It will be seen that while some of our county prisons have been constructed and are being conducted with strict regard to the proper objects of punishment, others are utterly unfit for any such purposes, and are a disgrace and reproach to a civilized age and a Christian people. The Commissioner, in regard to some of these, describes them "as being unsafe, where prisoners could not be held unless loaded with chains, where the sexes were not separated, where there was no discipline, or any effort made towards the moral or religious improvement of the inmates; the buildings totally unfit for the purposes of a prison; and where the prisoners become schooled in vice, and even ually graduated prepared for a life of lawlessness." In some of the prisons the cells are represented as contracted dungeons, into which not a ray of sunshine or a draft of pure air can enter, and in which a human being could not possibly live through a lengthy term of sentence. And in still others, in consequence of the want of proper accommodations, all classes of criminals, from the most hardened and aged to the youth of tender years, are permitted to congregate, and indulge in card playing, profanity, and almost every species of immorality and crime. Under such circumstances, reformation, which is the grand object of divine, and should be of all human laws and punishments, is rendered impossible; whilst hideous lessons of vice are taught and learned, to be practiced when future opportunity occurs. This is all wrong, and a remedy for the evil should by all means be applied. No community has a moral or legal right to inflict punishment as a mere retaliatory measure, or in such a manner as to endanger the health and life of the criminal, to deaden him to all the better sensibilities of his nature, and to absolutely harden him to the commission of crime.

The commissioners appointed "to inquire into the various systems of prison discipline, as practiced in other States and countries, as compared with what is known as the Pennsylvania system," will submit you their report at an early day, from which you will learn that the capacity of our penitentiaries is at present competent for the safe keeping and proper punishment of all offenders of the higher grades, and that work houses and houses of correction are needed for those whose crimes are of a more trivial character, and whose reformation and future usefulness may be accomplished by a humane system of discipline, such as will be recommended.

The Judiciary.

Communications have been received from various parts of the State, representing that the present judicial force is inadequate for the purposes designed. Since the number of judges was fixed, the business of the courts has greatly increased, with our rapidly expanding population, and the multiplication of commercial and business operations of our growing Commonwealth. How far relief should be afforded is well worthy of careful consideration.

In one district of the Supreme Court, over seven hundred new cases have been docketed within one year. Many of these involve very large amounts, and important legal principles; and their proper consideration imposes upon the judges great labor and responsibility. In the other districts of this court the argument lists are also becoming so crowded that it is impossible to dispose of the business with that promptness and intelligence demanded by the public interests; and especially, with one of the judges, as now required by law, assigned to duty in the court of *nisi prius* at Philadelphia. I therefore earnestly recommend an additional judge for this court, believing it a public necessity, in justice to the many suitors, and to the judges who have more work than should be required of the present number of men, let them be ever so laborious and efficient.

Boundary Line.

In obedience to "an act to settle, determine and locate the southern boundary line of the Commonwealth," approved March 20, 1869, I appointed James Worrall, Esq., of Harrisburg, and Strickland Kneass, Esq., of Philadelphia, both civil engineers, Commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania, to act "in conjunction with like Commissioners on the part of the State of Delaware."

The Governor of that State was promptly furnished with a copy of the act, and informed of the appointment of Commissioners under it, and his co-operation invited. But, so far as I am advised, no action of any kind has been taken by Delaware on the subject; and consequently the work contemplated by the act above referred to has not been performed.

Your special attention is invited to the report of our Commissioners, which is herewith communicated.

In Memoriam.

It is eminently proper that special notice should be taken of the decease of such persons as have accupied prominent positions in, and rendered distinguished services to the State. Conspicuous among these were Hon. Joseph Ritner and Hon. David R. Porter, both of whom died during the present administration. During their eventful lives they shared largely in the public confidence and regard, and filled many posts of honor, trust and responsibility, including that of Governor, with distinguished fidelity and patriotism. They were conspicuously identified with all the grave and important questions of State policy and administration, through the eventful period in which they lived, and contributed largely to shape and strengthen the firm foundations of our Commonwealth, upon which others have been enabled to build securely. They have passed away, ripe in years and full of honors; and it is respectfully submitted whether it be not proper for the Legislature to take some appropriate notice of the lamented death of these two distinguished public servants.

Pardons.

It has grown into a custom to regard an application for Executive clemency as an indispensable part of the machinery of criminal justice. Because the Executive is invested with the power to pardon, it is by many supposed that he has not only the right, but that it is his duty to examine into every allegation of error, and give a favorable response to every application; and hence, petitions for pardon are becoming so numerous that the mere examination of them is exhaustive of a large amount of valuable time; at least an hour in each case, exclusive of the time occupied in correspondence with the judges, district attorneys and other parties. Criminals are no sooner convicted, than their friends, and other interested parties, who seem to think that it is the Governor's constitutional duty to nullify the laws instead of seeing that they are faithfully executed, prepare a raid upon him, and employ in their importunities for pardon every device that human ingenuity can suggest; and if but a tithe of the representations set forth were believed, one would be led to suppose that our courts are daily guilty of the grossest blunders, and that justice is far more blind than she has ever been painted by the most skillful artist.

During the year ending December 31, 1869, there have been fifteen hundred and fifty applications for pardon, of which sixty-two, or four per cent., were granted, eleven hundred and eight rejected, and three hundred and eighty are still under advisement.

For some reason, not easily understood, it seems that public sentiment has become perverted on this important subject of pardons. The framers of our government, as I understand it, never contemplated or intended an indiscriminate use of the pardoning power. It was only designed for the correction of manifest errors or oppressions, palpable mistakes, cases of after discovered evidence, and others of exceptional character. Both the theory of our government and public policy require that the pardoning power should be kept within these reasonable limits; and not be made an instrument to defeat the execution of the laws and the administration of public justice. All ordinary cases, therefore, are wholly outside of, and in conflict with, the principle on which Executive clemency should be based; and none such should be presented for consideration. It is earnestly hoped the public will understand and act in accordance with this view of the subject, as due alike of Executive and a proper regard for the execution of the laws.

National Affairs.

Having laid before you a general survey of the affairs and condition of the States which relate to the common welfare, it affords me also the highest gratification to add that the amicable intercourse and pleasant relations which have so long existed between the government of Pennsylvania and the government of all the other States of the Union, "to preserve, protect and defend" these fundamental principles of humanity, equal rights and equal justice to all, universal freedom and a united country, is greatly strengthened.

The general relations of the National Government, as set forth in the recent annual message of the President, continue to be "peace at home and without entangling alliances abroad;" the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion is being rapidly accomplished—the revenues are faithfully collected—the National debt is being liquidated, at the rate of about one hundred million dollars per annum, and repudiation has been emphatically repudiated. A strict and uncompromising adherence to this policy by a prudent and economical administration has already restored the National character to the fullest confidence in the minds, not only of our countrymen but of foreigners, and has allayed all spirit of discontent that might have been dangerous to the stability of our institutions.

There is another subject also of National importance claiming our attention, because it directly affects the industrial operations in which Pennsylvania is so largely interested. Movements, characterized with the greatest energy, are now being made by those interested in free trade, to induce Congress to take such action as will permit the free introduction of steel, iron and iron materials for ship buildings, and many other modifications of the tariff laws. Should such efforts be successful, the result must prove disastrous to the great coal, iron and other interests of our State, diminishing the production of iron and other manufactured articles, and consequently the consumption of coal, and be destructive to our valuable home markets. It would also prove disastrous to many of our capitalists and working people—depriving them of all reasonable prospects of future activity and remunerating wages—and bring our producers into a ruinous competition with pauper labor from abroad. So far as the present System affords protection to the manufactures, labor and products of Pennsylvania, it is obligatory upon us to use all honorable means to prevent any reduction of existing duties. Our miners, laborers and manufacturers should not be thrown out of employment by the proposed change of duties on foreign imports, which has always heretofore resulted in the prostration of every department of trade, labor and business, and entailed upon us the manifold evils of National, State and individual bankruptcy. We owe it as a duty to our constituents to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to oppose all such attempts. For the same reasons we should oppose any reciprocity treaties by which the people of Canada can gain advantages over our own lumbermen, farmers and other producers, within our limits.

While acknowledging the rightful constitutional authority of the General Government to dispose of all questions relative to national affairs, and while in no manner seeking to interfere with the exercise of that authority, I cannot refrain from alluding to the fact, that for more than a year, a brave people in Cuba have been struggling for their independence against great odds, in the face of barbarities and atrocities which will forever be a foul blot upon the history of Spain. We should indeed be unmindful of humanity and of the greatness of our nationality, if we omitted to notice this patriotic effort by the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke, and like our own ancestors, "to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which nature and nature's God entitle them." The new organization has abolished slavery, and attested its right not only to our sympathy, but to recognition, by the vigor and determination of its resistance to the oppressions of the mother country. Almost from the beginning of our National Government, Congress has furnished numerous precedents for the action here indicated, even when the people struggling for liberty were not upon the American continent. They recognized Greece in her efforts to establish her nationality against Turkish oppression. The same spirit prevailed not only towards Poland, Italy and Hungary, but to Ireland in all her movements to regain her long lost nationality. These countries had the unmistakable sympathy of the people of the United States, and our public men, in every branch of the government, never hesitated to speak in their defence. In the case of the French revolution, the statesman of America gave every encouragement to the people of that country to establish a Republican form of Government. Upon this continent there are numerous instances of active sympathies with the struggles of the people for liberty in various nations. In the case of Texas, during her conflict with Mexico, she not only had our undisguised friendship, but obtained our recognition of her independent nationality, and soon afterwards she was annexed to our great sisterhood of States.

It is in singular contrast with these historic precedents, that the people of Cuba have as yet received no national encouragement or recognition, while they are imitating the example of our fathers, who, as colonists, struck down the hand which oppressed them, and established for themselves a free and independent government. There is no question but that the patriots of Cuba have the warm and emphatic sympathy of a great majority of the people of this and other States, and I but give utterance to what is an abiding sentiment among the masses, when I declare a hearty sympathy with the people of that Island now endeavoring to cast off the yoke of oppression fastened so long upon them by an intolerant government. The gem of the Antilles of right belongs to republican rule, and is, to all intents and purposes, covered by the Monroe doctrine, so that whatever recognition the government might extend to republicans of Cuba, it would only amount to the practical enforcement of what our nation has so long advanced in theory. Cuba is an American island. Geographically it belongs to the United States. Its acquisition has been a leading principle with many of our ablest statesmen from an early period in our history. Jefferson, Madison, Adams, Clay, Van Buren, Buchanan and many others advocated the incorporation of Cuba into the Union. It is hoped the time will soon come, if it has not already arrived, when by the enunciation of a prompt and decided policy a brave people may be recognized as independent, and the cause of republican principles receive new encouragement.

The management of our national finances is one of the most delicate and important questions now under consideration by the American people, and while it is not my intention to offer any plan to settle a matter which seems to give so much trouble to many of our most experienced financiers, a few suggestions may not be out of place.

It will be remembered that by the establishment of our National banks, the best and safest paper currency that ever existed in this nation has been afforded. Great caution should therefore be taken not to mar a system that has been so generally beneficial. When the government established the National banks, our State banks were taxed out of existence and destroyed as such, but in many instances they were renewed by the solemn enactment of Congress, under whose supervision they were promised a just, kind and fostering care. It seems unjust, therefore, that the government should propose to withdraw a part of their circulation from them and give it to new ones to be organized where none now exist. If new banks should be created wherever they may be required, they should receive their circulation from an increase of the amount now authorized by law. The circulation to be the same as the banks now have, and on the same kind of securities. In my opinion, a policy of expansion of the currency should be adopted that will give ease and comfort to the people, and that will cheer up and re-assure our business men and put the wheels of commerce, manufactures and labor in full operation. It will prevent a decline in the revenues derived from the tariff and internal taxation, and will save thousands of citizens from the crushing effects of contraction. As a part of the same policy, there should be no hesitation about the abandonment of the idea of reducing the currency by the adoption of any plan to curtail the amount of legal tenders now in circulation.

The constant and natural approach to specie payments is the only safe mode, in my opinion, to accomplish that desirable end. Any compulsory law that may be enacted will in all probability be a failure. I do not hesitate to say that the contraction of the currency at this time would be productive of great injury both to individuals and to the general interest of the Nation. Let there be a liberal encouragement of railroads, manufactures and every project that will afford employment and compensation to our toiling millions. Encourage a vigorous collection of the revenues on luxuries. Maintain a strong treasury, with gold sufficient to keep a check upon those who might be disposed to disturb the natural tendency towards specie payments, or for the purposes of speculation. There should be a steady but moderate reduction of the National debt, a funding of the present six per cent. five-twenty bonds in others, at a lower rate of interest, not by compulsion but by fair dealing, and the establishing of a sinking fund, at such a rate as will pay off the debt in about thirty years. We shall then not only find the business of the country reviving, but our business men ready to expand their operations with the greatest encouragement.

The foregoing are the only subjects connected with State and National affairs that I have deemed of sufficient importance to offer for your consideration at the present time; and I conclude by expressing the hope that your session will be marked by harmony among yourselves and the members of the several State Departments, and your deliberations result in lasting benefit to the Commonwealth.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.
Harrisburg, January 5, 1870.

Miscellaneous.

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BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others. JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of. JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease. AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.
Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.
JOHN HARRIS.

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Miscellaneous.

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

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Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,

prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriantly.

ALISMA IS THE BEST

The Cheapest, and most satisfactory

OF ANY ARTICLE IN USE,

and should be used by every one who admires a

BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Put up in two sizes: Small (8 oz.) $1.00; Large. (12 oz.) $1.50 per Bottle.

EACH BOTTLE IN A NEAT PAPER BOX

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,

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SEWARD'S COUGH CURE,

a splendid article for

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30apr

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE BIG SAW

AND SEE A FULL STORE OF EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS FAIR DEALING WILL PERMIT.

MY DESIRE IS NOT ONLY TO SELL GOODS, BUT TO *SELL CHEAP* AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY IN BEDFORD.
IRON, STEEL,
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SCREWS,
NAILS, (all kinds,)
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CABINET-MAKERS' HARDWARE.
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BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
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PICKS AND MATTOCKS.
ROPE OF ALL KINDS.

T. M. LYNCH.

Bedford, June 4.

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Several Hundred Different Figures.
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Several Hundred Different Figures.
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Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
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FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., for sale or rent until December 1st.

The building is far superior to any other in town and is one of the most favorably located in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a good Hotel Property will do well to give this their attention.

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Bedford, Pa., June 11.

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DRY GOODS,
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Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
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CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.

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TERMS—Cash, notes or products. ap13 68

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MUTUAL
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This company is organized on the Co-Operative Mutual Plan.

The membership fee is graded according to the age of the applicant, and is lower than other mutual companies.

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